

MACDONALD COLLEGE JOURNAL



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Macdonald '52

The "Journal", though published by a college, is in no sense a "college paper". On the contrary, it is a publication designed solely for farm people, even though a "College Page" is reserved for the benefit of many graduates, former students and friends scattered throughout our rural districts.

This issue is frankly a College number. We hope, however, that our readers may be interested in the progress made over 45 years of service to agriculture in this area. These were difficult times, especially for private institutions attempting to exist on invested funds, and having to meet constantly rising costs with constantly diminishing resources, due to lower interest rates combined with decreasing purchasing power. Nevertheless, Macdonald continues to honour the trust reposed in her by her founder, and even to offer new services to our constituents. This Journal is only one of them.

Though Macdonald College was founded to serve the special needs of Quebec, the Maritime Provinces, and the Ottawa Valley in Ontario, our graduates have gone out to all parts of Canada, to other countries of the British Commonwealth and even to many foreign lands where they continue to perform distinguished service for the people among whom they work. Similarly, many new developments in agriculture originating here, such as new varieties in farm plants, new ideas in feeding, new methods of combating diseases and pests, etc. have "escaped" from our immediate constituency and conferred important benefits far beyond its borders.

A former Governor-General of Canada, the late Earl Grey, said, "Any Old Country visitor who fails to see Macdonald College is missing one of the most significant things to be found in Canada." It is the determination of those who today direct the affairs of the College that this will continue to be true.

The Battle For Food

As you thumb through this issue of the Journal you will find a variety of articles all devoted to answering the question "What do we do at Macdonald College?" You will find that very often this work is difficult and unrewarding; after years of experimentation progress ceases. Perhaps the new strain did not live up to expectations, or a sudden quirk in its growth occurred necessitating that it be discarded.

For all the uncertainty, however, the work continues. A new strain of grain, a more productive legume is finally evolved. These are the concrete results of years of hard work. In terms of better crops they mean more production, growing two blades of grass where one grew formerly. They mean extra cash in the pockets of our farmers, but most important of all they mean that we have won another victory in our unceasing war against hunger.

The world is torn by an ideological war, the culmination of which may well settle the future of mankind

for centuries. In this war food is a weapon, and as long as we do little or nothing to alleviate hunger and starvation over vast areas of the world we may be putting a very potent weapon in the hands of our ideological opposites.

Food consumption within Canada is increasing annually as our living standards rise and new citizens enter the country. If, in addition to meeting this need, we are also to meet commitments abroad it is essential that food production be kept at a high level. In this never ceasing fight for more and better food, Macdonald College stands in the front line carrying out scientific research in all phases of agricultural.

Our Cover Picture

As this is a College issue, it seems appropriate to use a photo of the Main Building on the cover. It would be interesting to know, though impossible to find out, how many times in the past forty-five years this building has been recorded on film.

Any article in the Journal may be reprinted if the source and the author are credited.

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Careers In Home Economics

by Helen Neilson

In her search for a career the modern girl has no lack of choice. In this article Miss Neilson suggests another look at Home Economics. It's interesting, it pays well, and forms an ideal background for marriage.

NEARLY every girl plans to get a job, preferably with a good salary, until the right man comes along. And once married, with a new home to pay for and expenses piling up, it's a nice secure feeling to know that one has a profession to fall back on. So a farsighted girl, whether she expects to get married or not, wants a job with a future. But this involves more than just good luck; it requires careful planning, and a college education is the best foundation on which to build your career.

When choosing the university course which will prepare you for a satisfying and well paid job Home Economics is worth considering. You can become a dietitian, teacher, nutritionist or do many other interesting things. Besides, it is a course planned specifically for women, and this makes it an excellent training for marriage; which is the goal as well as the destiny of most women.

One could go further and say that some of the jobs held by women who have had a university course in Home Economics are "glamour jobs". And who doesn't want to be glamorous? Home Economics graduates are among the highest paid women in the country. Many of them are ranked as executives with authority over a large staff of employees. They belong to professional organizations, travel and attend conferences and conventions. And they seldom suffer from boredom.

It almost sounds too good to be true, particularly when I tell you that there are more jobs available than trained women to fill them. Of course, this is partly because these girls make such good wives that they are snatched off into marriage almost as soon as they graduate. But some return as married women to work at their profession, and many keep in touch as members of the Home Economics and Dietetic Associations. Thus, a graduate can

profit by her college course whether she remains single or marries. It is not a wasted training which cannot be used in everyday living. Rather, it is the best possible investment for a full and interesting life.

The course is interesting too. Of necessity it includes science subjects, because so much of our newer knowledge of nutrition is based on science. And so the students study chemistry, physics, biology and even mathematics, in order to get an adequate background of scientific knowledge. But it is no good knowing all the theory if you cannot put it to use, so the course also includes practical work. Basic and fancy cookery are taught as a preparation for the more advanced work of feeding the public in hospitals and commercial establishments.

Gracious living is also important in these busy days, and the students practise what they learn by living together in a modern house on the campus or in a model apartment. Here they keep house under the supervision of a staff member, and attend all their classes at the same time. It sounds hectic but it is a lot of fun and a good way to learn. And since it is only for a short period of time no one suffers unduly.

Our home management house is called the Walter Stewart House in honour of one of our benefactors and many distinguished visitors to our Campus are entertained there. This year we were honoured by having the Prime Minister, the Right Honourable Louis St. Laurent and Mrs. St. Laurent for dinner. The students prepared the food and served the meal as part of their course.

Some social sciences, such as psychology and economics, are also included in the curriculum. Economics is necessary for an understanding of business. The psychology learned at college is put into practice by our graduates who often supervise a large number of other employees. Thus, the courses are planned to give the students an adequate educational background for their future work.

Students learn something about interior decoration and study art as a background subject for this course. They learn about clothing design as well, and gain a pretty thorough knowledge of clothing construction. In fact,



Some of the activities of Household Science students. The photos show students giving a public demonstration on cooking, serving tea to visitors during the "Royal" and testing fabrics in the textile laboratory.



YESTERDAYS IN AGRICULTURE

FROM AXE AND GRUB HOE TO TRACTOR BRUSH CUTTER

The northward trek into the pioneer fringe areas of Western Canada commenced in the 'hungry thirties'. Possessed of limited resources, settlers eked out a bare existence. The 'axe and grub hoe' and the stump puller limited land improvement to 5 or 6 acres per year.

Under the impetus of rising farm prices, the slow, laborious hand methods yielded to mechanized power. The "V" shaped tractor brush cutter and the brush piler could clear 4 acres or more per hour. Thus large areas of new land have been improved and Canada's agricultural industry has been further stabilized.

HAND IN HAND

There has always been a close relationship between the farmer and Imperial Oil. Power farming in Canada would have been retarded for years, particularly in the West, if a network of supply points had not been established within easy reach of the farmer. Imperial Oil closely followed the movement of population and perhaps more frequently it was ahead of it.

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Farm Division



Miss Celia Ferguson trained as a Dietetic Interne at the Toronto General Hospital. She then gained experience in commercial dietetics and served overseas as a member of the Women's Division of the R.C.A.F. during the war, and is now Dietitian at the Bank of Canada in Montreal.

some students design original costumes and practise the art of draping.

So much for the course; now let us consider careers for graduates. I have already mentioned dietitians. All dietitians in Canada and the United States are graduates of Home Economics courses. In addition, they spend one year in a hospital as a dietetic interne. This is a form of training used in other professions, medical internes being the best example. The students are given free room and board for one year and sometimes receive a small allowance. During this year they work under the supervision of the dietitian, learning more about the practical work of running a huge kitchen, planning diets for patients, working with the medical staff in the clinics, and countless other tasks. This is the dietitian's part in the daily round of hospital work carried out by the team of professional men and women who care for the sick.

If a graduate does not wish to work in a hospital she can secure professional training in commercial dietetics by spending a year under the supervision of a dietitian who is responsible for operating a commercial restaurant. Here she learns all the intricacies of producing good food—as a business. Planning menus, purchasing, supervising employees and even cost accounting are part of her busy schedule. Some dietitians have several hundred employees under their supervision so there is a great deal to learn before a graduate is ready to go out in charge of a large kitchen.

After training for a year, the dietitian, then fully qualified, usually becomes a junior member of a dietary staff and, depending on her ability, may advance in positions of increasing responsibility. Or if she marries, having qualified as a full-fledged dietitian and become a member of the Dietetic Association, she can always return, even years later, and start in again where she left off.

All graduates who qualify as dietitians do not continue in this particular type of work. Some branch off into

nutrition services with government agencies or private organizations. For instance, some of the large cities employ nutritionists who help the welfare services in teaching the public and planning food budgets for families in financial difficulties. The Federal Government employs Home Economics graduates in the Nutrition Division of the Department of Agriculture, where they help with the problem of seeing that the people of Canada are properly fed.

Graduates are engaged in other interesting work in connection with extension services sponsored mostly by the Provincial Government. They travel within their own Provinces helping to plan programmes and putting on demonstrations for women's organizations.

Some commercial firms employ Home Economics graduates who advise the public on the use of the company's products. These jobs prove to be quite stimulating because there is often a lot of travelling involved, and dealing with the public is sometimes quite entertaining.

A career in journalism, as a member of the staff of a women's magazine or looking after the women's page for a newspaper, attracts those who have a flair for writing. Somewhat similar is the job of collecting news of interest to women and reporting about it on the radio. In the United States the same type of work is being done on television, although this usually takes the form of demonstrations.

For the more studious-minded graduates there are opportunities for research in food, nutrition and textiles. Those who are interested in working in research laboratories usually undertake post graduate studies which lead to advanced degrees, such as Master of Science or even Doctor of Philosophy.

Teaching is among the more important jobs undertaken by Home Economics graduates. In Quebec Province



Miss G. Gwendolyn Taylor was Consultant in Nutrition during the war in the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps, Ottawa, with the rank of Major. She is now Director of Dietetics at the University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry, and at Strong Memorial Hospital, Rochester, N.Y.



Miss Jean Macdiarmid went into hospital dietetics and is now Director of Dietetic Services (Treatment Services), with the Department of Veterans Affairs, Ottawa.

students who wish to teach Home Economics are trained for this work during the fourth year of the university course, and are granted a Specialist Certificate by the Protestant Central Board of Examiners on graduation.

A relatively few years ago very little effort was made to teach children how to use modern knowledge to improve their everyday living. Today, more and more schools are including practical courses as an important part of their school curriculum. Because of the rapid way in which schools are opening Home Economics depart-

ments it has been difficult to supply enough teachers to meet the demand.

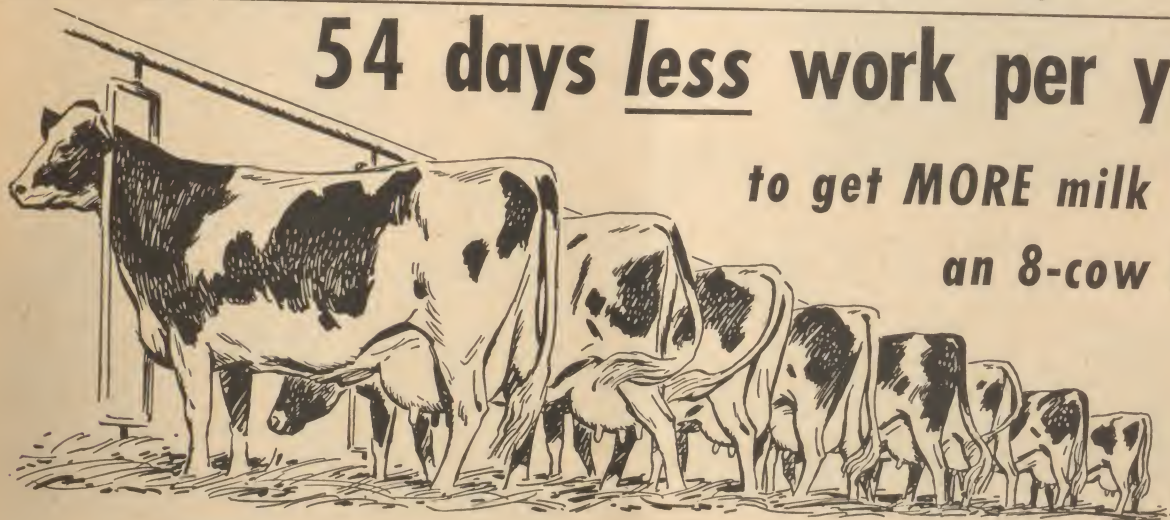
Recently, there have been openings for Home Economics graduates with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations located in Rome. They are needed to help solve the problems of feeding people in all parts of the world, particularly in the Far East and in the Latin American Countries.

Our graduates are filling important positions in Canada and even further afield. One is now in Hawaii, where she is doing nutritional work among the natives on the islands. Several are dietitians with the Royal Canadian Air Force, where they are responsible for feeding the airmen, and in the course of their duties they often travel extensively by air. Other graduates teach at universities across Canada. These women all have busy and interesting lives as a result of the training they received in Home Economics.

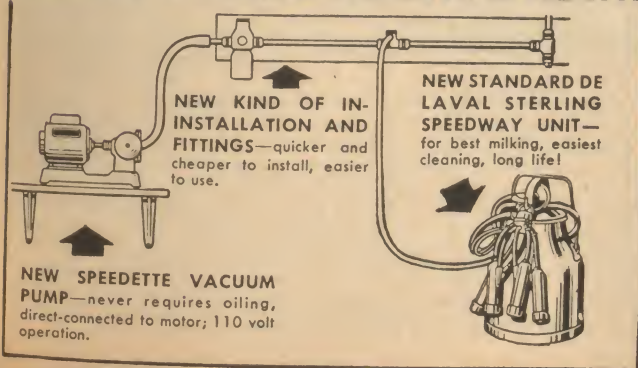
I do not think that there is any other university course which offers a woman so many ways of earning a living after graduation. The choice is wide and there is something to suit every girl. Some of our graduates work in more than one of these fields before settling down to a permanent position. Since no good experience is ever wasted they carry with them the knowledge gained in different situations and are more valuable because of their broader backgrounds.

(Continued on page 7)

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The College Page



The College Royal gives the students a chance to demonstrate something of the work they do during the session and gives them valuable practice in preparing exhibits, fitting and showing livestock, etc. A new feature this year was the choosing of a "Queen of the Royal". Miss Marette Carter of Montreal West, a first year Household Science student, is shown in photos 1 and 9. In 3 we see a class of calves in the judging ring and No. 10 shows one of the animals being readied for showing. The students of the Agronomy Department won the shield for the best booth, shown in 5, and they also put on a seed judging contest, pictured in No. 2. The School for Teachers' choir (7) entertained the guests during the afternoon, and Household Science girls provided a fashion show and various demonstrations. One of their efforts was planned to indicate the different careers open to graduates; this is shown in No. 11. No. 8 was taken in the sewing laboratory while preparations for the fashion show were going on. Walter Grant, a senior student in Agriculture, was chairman of the committee in charge, and is seen in No. 12 introducing Dr. J. D. MacLachlan, Principal of the Ontario Agricultural College who had been invited to open the Royal. Dr. MacLachlan is also seen in No. 6, presenting the shield for the winning booth to Mr. Basil Ho-Yen, a student in the Agronomy Option.

(Continued from page 5)



Miss Elizabeth Kemp graduated in Home Economics then trained as a Dietetic Interne at St. Luke's Hospital, New York. She taught for three years in China, returned to Canada and did commercial dietetics for a year, and went back to teaching. She is now a Home Economics Teacher at the Montreal Girls High School.

Our society needs more women who are willing and able to help in the service of others. And there is no doubt in the minds of those who undertake a career in Home Economics that they are doing something entirely worthwhile. It is a splendid way to build for your future, and the four year university course in Home Economics is worthy of your serious consideration.

"JOE BEAVER"

By Ed Nofziger



Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture

"No flood or siltage problems here, thanks to your good watershed management, Joe."

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What To Grow In 1962

by R. I. Brawn

The work of the research scientist, like that of the housewife, is never done. Years of experimentation are necessary before a new variety can be marketed. In this article one of the men who is closely associated with this phase of the work tells us some of the problems they face.

WHAT variety of oats will you be planting on your farm in the spring—of 1962? A foolish question, you say, for of course 1962 is ten years in the future and who can foretell the future? Nevertheless, this is exactly the problem which faces the plant breeders of the Agronomy Department of Macdonald College. They are not concerned with just your farm nor with just the oat crop. They are thinking about eastern Canadian farms in general and the whole range of farm crops. It is their job to place improved varieties of all the important field crops in the hands of commercial seedsmen. And these varieties must have built-in yielding power even in the face of disease epidemics, cold wet soils, insect attacks, low plant food level in your soils, or a new and more exacting harvesting scheme.

Unlike the crystal gazers, the future is predicted as accurately as possible by sifting through present day farm conditions and winnowing out the pertinent facts which indicate a trend or future need. The coming of the combine grain harvester, for instance, had to be anticipated and suitable strong strawed varieties of oats and barley bred which would remain standing upright in the field until dead-ripe. Also, new and more devastating plant diseases are always appearing on the scene. Since it has been shown that the cheapest field-scale control of a disease is achieved by planting varieties which resist the disease, the plant breeders face an unending task. It is a task they face happily, for the plant breeders at Macdonald College, as elsewhere, see the ultimate solution of most farm crop problems through scientific molding of the hereditary substance of these plants, i.e., the production, by selective breeding, of varieties with innate qualities.

This is a large order, then, to breed improved varieties of all farm crops, and quite obviously, with a staff of just four trained breeders, a nearly impossible one. So the first prediction of the future involves deciding which crops promise to be the important ones on eastern Canadian farms and then concentrating on these. The old standby crops such as oats, barley, corn, red clover, and timothy are immediately included for they have been, and will continue to be, the mainstay of our farming program. It is for this reason that breeding work on these five crops has been conducted by various personnel at Macdonald College almost since the College was founded in 1907.



Barley row test plots after the oat "fillers" between each variety have been pulled. The Varietal Tests in the foreground consist of 7 rows of which only the five inside rows will be harvested. Two preliminary rod-row tests farther away from the camera consist of 5 rows of which the inside 3 are harvested.

From time to time new plant species are introduced into Canada from other countries and show promise of finding a place in our agricultural economy. These new plants must first be assessed for their future worth before being turned over to the farmers. Usually it is difficult for the college agronomists to decide whether a new species has anything to offer, for it may be outstanding in some respects but weak in others. It is here that the plant breeder may take over and correct the weaknesses by molding the heredity of this species so that a new crop may be added to those you can grow profitably on your farm. Such is the case with ladino clover and more recently with birdsfoot trefoil, two relatively new forage legumes. The future in Quebec looks bright for these two legumes as they now exist and following an improvement program their future on your farms should be even more bright.

Other new crop species are now being followed to determine if they too warrant a breeding program to improve their weaknesses. It may be hoped that other new introductions may come along, for one of the most satisfactory methods of plant improvement is the substitution of a new crop species for an old one. In its broadest sense this is in the realm of plant breeding and it is one aspect which is receiving close attention at Macdonald College.

Not only the new crops, but the old as well, are continually found to be lacking in one or more desirable characteristics. But why, you may ask, is it necessary for the Agronomy Department plant breeders to worry about ten or more years in the future when there are many shortcomings evident now in our varieties? In the first place, it may be said that many of these shortcomings exist today simply because they were not anticipated a decade or more ago. Or the problem may be one of long

standing, as is the case with straw strength in oats and barley. This problem has not yielded to the breeders' efforts, or is now yielding only slowly because of breeding complications. As for worrying about the future, this may best be explained by following the events which lead up to the release by the Agronomy Department of a typical variety—Montcalm barley.

How A New Variety Is Created

Montcalm barley was bred by Professor E. A. Lods of the Agronomy staff as a smooth-awned, six rowed barley with high malting quality and wide adaptation. In much of the barley growing area of Canada it has become the dominant variety since its release in 1945. Yet the first of two crosses, which are in the direct ancestry of Montcalm, was made in 1917. Michigan 31604, which is a black barley but which possesses the desirable, and at that time little known, character of smooth awns, was crossed with Common Six Row. From this cross an unnamed white, smooth-awned line was selected. In the winter of 1922 this line was crossed, in the greenhouse, with Mandscheuri, from whence came high malting quality. In the summer of 1922 and again in 1923 the progeny from this cross were grown in the field in bulk. The best plants in 1923 were selected and their seed bulked again and grown for the next three years in rod-rows. The best 50 heads appearing in the 1926 rod-rows were selected and the seed from twelve of these heads was planted in head-rows in 1927, i.e., the seed from one head was planted in one row. The seed harvested from each of these twelve rows was enough to plant a preliminary rod row test of each in 1928. Thus it was possible to get an estimate of the yielding capacity of each selection by harvesting and weighing the grain from each rod-row test and comparing it with the yield of standard varieties grown in the same way. Again in 1929 a similar test was made, and after these results were in, it was clear that one of the rows, which traced back directly to one of the heads selected in the summer of 1926, stood head and shoulders above the others. Thus in 1930 only one of the original twelve rows was planted and the variety Montcalm was on its way. Nobody really realized this for it was just one line among many others from different crosses which were being carried along in the plant breeders preliminary testing nursery—the rod-row tests. At this stage it was so unimportant that it carried only a number, B2222, to distinguish it from other possible varieties-to-be. In 1930, and for the next four years, it was destined to be carried along in this rod-row test where Professor Lods could compare its yield and its other agronomic characteristics with other new lines. He noted that it was smooth-awned, six-rowed, white hulled and had blue aleurone; all the most desirable characters from each of its three immediate parents. Also it seemed to be yielding well. And so B2222 was advanced to the variety tests of barley in 1934 where it was to

remain until 1940. During these years it attracted attention as a satisfactory smooth-awned barley, but as yet its malting quality had not been determined and so its real worth was unknown. In each of the years 1940 to 1944, grain samples were subjected to malting tests conducted by the Malting Laboratory at Winnipeg. The very first year's report was so promising that things began to roll in a big way. B2222 was entered in the Quebec Provincial Comparative Barley test in 1941 and its yield and agronomic adaptation determined at Lennoxville, Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, Normandin and l'Assomption as well as at Macdonald College. As these reports were favourable it was decided to test B2222 for even wider adaptation and so samples were sent to the great barley growing regions of the west for testing in 1943 and 1944. The malting test continued to be favourable with each new season's crop and the western yield and adaptation reports were highly favourable. And so, in 1943, the name Montcalm was selected to replace the number B2222 following the application in 1942 for a license to register and sell Montcalm barley in Canada. During these years of increasing interest in Montcalm the seed was gradually increased in volume and with the 1945 season seed was made available commercially for the first time—twenty eight years after the first cross was made; eighteen years after the final cross was made; and nineteen years after the final single plant selection was made. Now thirty years from the date of the last cross, Professor Lods' years of careful observation and study of this variety are being recognized by Canadian farmers, malsters and brewers as the variety Montcalm rapidly replaces all other malting barleys in Canada. So favourably has industry received Montcalm that Professor Lods was selected as the first to receive the "AWARD OF MERIT" in 1948 of the then newly organized Barley Improvement Institute of Canada—an organization of the malting and brewing industry of Canada.



Corn inbreds after artificial self pollination showing the method of covering the ear or female parts to exclude unwanted pollen. The ears have already been fertilized by pollen from the same plant, but the bags will remain in place until harvest time to ensure purity.

Of course this process could have been speeded up a bit, but a minimum of ten or twelve years is still required to produce a new variety of grain. Here then, is a profession which you can truly say involves a "life-time of work". You see now why the plant breeder is thinking in terms of the future. After devoting years of effort to the production of a variety, it is disappointing, to say the least, to discover that the future has not been correctly anticipated and that there is no place for the "new variety".

When considered in this respect the record of the Agronomy Department of Macdonald College is high. The future needs of eastern Canadian farmers have been correctly predicted for many crops, as witnessed by the long list of varieties bred here which in the past, as well as at the present, constitute the principle varieties grown in this region.

Byng and Pontiac are other well known barleys bred by Professor Lods and selected by a process much like that described for Montcalm. Professor Lods is also actively engaged in breeding better oats for eastern Canada. The names of Cartier, Lasalle, Mabel, and Roxton stand for the best in oats for the east and the ancestry of each can be traced through a time-consuming cycle similar to the barleys. Space does not permit tracing their exact histories but it would make exciting reading akin to an adventure story—this search for hidden wealth.

Many years ago when spring wheat still constituted an important crop in the east, the Department of Agronomy bred two spring wheats and one extremely winter-hardy fall wheat, Kharkov 22. Fall rye, too, received attention when the crystal ball indicated a need for a high yielding extremely winter-hardy variety. Horton rye was the product in 1919.

For Better Hay

Another major division of the Agronomy Department's plant breeding activities, now under the direction of Professor H. A. Stepler, but variously in the past under



A breeding block of Dollard red clover with individually spaced plants to permit rapid identification and removal of off-type plants. This area is isolated from all other red clover. Bulk seed from the remaining plants in this block becomes Foundation Seed,

the guidance of many different men, has as its objective better hay and pasture varieties. Dollard red clover and Milton and Drummond timothy are well known products of long time breeding programs. Here the methods of breeding are somewhat different from those followed in the small grains, but as with all breeding programs, they have one thing in common—the long period of time required to produce a new variety. Because red clover is cross-pollinated it is difficult to produce a pure breeding strain and so the breeding and selecting program must go on continually. This allows for a changing of objectives from time to time with the result that the Dollard of today is a better variety than it was ten years ago and it will be a much better variety in another ten years if the results of current crystal gazing are correct.

Professor Stepler is also observing ladino clover and birdfoot trefoil and is noting what improvement a breeding program could contribute to make these newer legumes even more valuable in the future. In the past, too, when it seemed that orchard grass would become important, one of his predecessors produced an improved variety of orchard grass, Avon, of which the Agronomy Department still maintains foundation seed.

"AWARD OF MERIT" reads the plaque of the Turnip Growers' of Ontario, recognizing "Meritorious Service to Agriculture by Professor L. C. Raymond, Macdonald College, Quebec, in originating and Developing the Laurentian Variety of Table Turnip". This award, made early in 1952, expresses the sentiments of the men who know the Laurentian variety of rutabaga or swede best and who have made it the most popular variety grown. Starting in 1922, Professor Raymond looked ahead and saw the need for a highly uniform, medium sized root for table stock. Swede growers in all of Canada's producing regions are familiar with the results, as are housewives all over North America. Additional root breeding work by Professor Raymond has resulted in the mangel variety, Frontenac, which is a heavy yielding, uniform, beetroot for stock feeding.

Professor Raymond is also responsible for the fodder corn varietal hybrids Algonquin and Iroquois, the former popular in the cooler sections of Quebec. Earlier selection work of his had resulted in the open pollinated grain corn variety Quebec 28 M.C. Many years ago, however, a thorough study of the crystal ball showed the future to belong to hybrid corn. Thus was begun an ambitious program of inbreeding various open pollinated corns in an effort to isolate the outstanding pure lines they contained. With the aid of Professor R. I. Brawn, this program is in the late stages of testing various hybrid combinations.

In oats, barley, corn, red clover, timothy, and others, there are strains at Macdonald College in advanced stages of testing which are likely to prove superior to those which have been available to date,

Information Please!

This section should make interesting reading, for it is given over to the problems of our readers. Problems sent in by Farm Forum and other groups will be dealt with here.

MANY questions are being asked about Birdsfoot Trefoil these days. The legume is neither new nor native to Quebec, but it grows well in our climate. It is palatable, long-lived and makes good hay and pasture, and for these reasons would seem to be gaining in popularity.

In some districts Birdsfoot is considered something of a weed, for it spreads rapidly once it has taken firm hold. It can produce sufficient seed to reseed itself, and if used for pasture it would be well to give it a rest period during the summer in order to allow the progress of reseeding to go on. It is better suited to use in long term rotations rather than short ones for it is a slow starter, generally requiring about two years to become fully established. Once established, however, it is an ideal legume for pasture for it is equal to alfalfa in palatability without possessing the latter's tendency to cause bloat in cattle when grazing first commences.

It can be seeded down with other legumes, but this is not generally advisable as they have a tendency to crowd the trefoil out owing to its slow rate of growth. It will come along well, however, if the cover crops are grazed.

Quebec farmers have shown much interest in trefoil because it possesses many of the characteristics so necessary in any plant if it is to survive in our climate. It is drought-resistant to a greater degree than most other legumes, it will stand more acid soils and grow under conditions of poor drainage that would adversely affect other legumes.

The following question sent in by a Quebec Farm Forum was answered by Mr. Frank Nowasad, of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

QUESTION: "Could you please provide us with some information on Birdsfoot trefoil.

ANSWER: Mr. Nowasad in his answer stated that tests have indicated that this legume is not as productive as the more commonly grown hay-pasture legumes, including alfalfa, red clover and Ladino clover when used in mixtures for hay. The results indicate, however, that birdsfoot trefoil may have some value in pasture mixtures largely due to its superior drought resistance.

He then goes on to tell something about the plant, what it looks like, how to recognize it and how it grows. This is important information to know when dealing with a new legume.

Birdsfoot trefoil has a strong tap root similar to that of red clover but it grows to a greater depth under good conditions. Stems arise from a crown somewhat as in alfalfa. They may be erect or bent over depending on the variety. The flower ranges in colour from almost red to pale lemon yellow, and is somewhat larger than in alfalfa. The pods are long as in the vetch family, and are arranged more or less in the form of a bird's foot. This plant is widely adapted to soils in Eastern Canada. It can grow on shallower soil than alfalfa and shows great resistance to drought. It will also grow on more acid soils than alfalfa, and will do well on alkaline soils. It thrives on soils too poor for red clover or alfalfa; however, it is only under adverse conditions of poor, droughty soil that birdsfoot trefoil has surpassed the white clovers in the experimental tests. It is palatable and nutritious but cannot stand too much competition from persistent grasses which are well adapted.

The most productive strain under our conditions is the broad-leaved birdsfoot trefoil such as the "Empire" variety. The legume requires a specific nodule-forming bacteria and must be inoculated at seeding time for best results. This inoculation differs from the ones used for red clover, alfalfa, etc.

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What Becomes of the Diploma Boys?

by L. H. Hamilton

AFTER living at a College for a number of years and working with the many farm boys and girls who frequent its halls and classrooms, one quite often reflects about certain individuals and groups. Sometimes, it's the student whose achievement was excellent and whose progress continues at a regular rate. At other times, it's the special achievement of certain individuals at some particular college or class function and then again one may dwell on the spontaneous outburst of misdemeanors, fines and so on. In any case, it is always the student, his actions and his reactions, his progress and his present whereabouts that holds ones interest. Thus the subject "What Becomes of Diploma Boys".

In the very brief space at our disposal, let us follow them back to their farm homes and breeding establishments; to their orchards and grain fields; to the many farm organizations to which they belong and have contributed so much, and join in a discussion of their many observations and problems. In such an undertaking, only a sample can be taken because these boys and girls have come from the farm homes of every Province. They have come to us from Great Britain, the United States and from many other sections of the world. They have been a cosmopolitan group with varied experiences and different viewpoints. The mixing and the exchanging of these experiences has been a great benefit to all. Many have entered the degree course and in our sampling, these will be excluded for lack of space. The period covered will extend back for only a portion of the time boys have been receiving Diplomas. We trust that our sample will be sufficient to indicate the numerous activities they have engaged in, their degree of accomplishment and perhaps to stimulate a new interest for farm boys and girls who, because of their ability and keen understanding, wish to broaden their outlook and deepen their interest in modern farming and farm problems. These are the boys and girls who in later life are called upon to advise and help in solving the everpresent problems of farming.

Before we go further, suppose we move about and let these former students tell their own story. I had the good fortune to travel through Western Canada a few years ago and I was impressed with the number I met and the progress they are making. I called on Eric Bomford, Penticton, B.C., a fruit and poultry farmer at that time. He was one of our Old Country boys with no farm experience and very limited capital when he arrived in Canada. Having completed two years of the Diploma course, he ventured west to the Okanagan Valley of B.C. After ten years, he was one of the successful farmers of his territory. With his wife and three children, he was operating some 50 acres of land valued at \$1000 per acre. Since that time, he has been east as a representa-



Bruce Ness and Mitchell Ness are operating Burnside Farm at Howick. Not far from them is R. C. Bunbury.

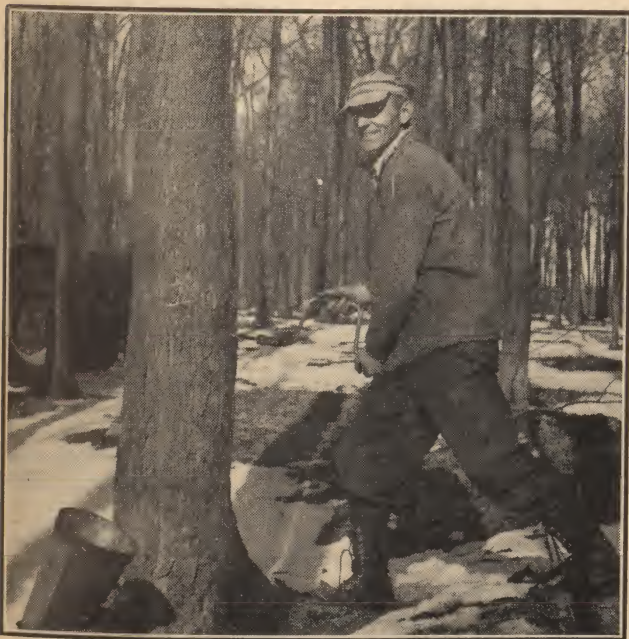
tive of the fruit growers of his district and I was pleased to learn that his operations were expanding. Later, I was to visit the Peace River District where I had the pleasure of meeting another former student. He was just getting established after having served in the Air Force for several years but he was optimistic and was making plans for what appeared to be a sound undertaking. This young farmer came to us from Montreal with limited understanding and experience in Agriculture.

Equally good examples of success and leadership can be found on the opposite side of this great country. Alex Lamond, Manager Lindwood Farm, Bedford, N.S. has recently written to say how well things are going. Alex is one of the older graduates who has a very broad experience in Livestock and Farm Management and is an expert showman. Lloyd Lockerby, Summerside, P.E.I. is another Diploma boy who will probably be remembered by many. He finished at Macdonald in 1938 and is presently operating a farm and acting as Chief Inspector and Fur Grader for the Canadian National Silver Fox Breeders Association. Many others could be mentioned such as A. B. Read and Allan Burge from P.E.I., the Lister Bros., Harvey Station, N.B., L. E. Chase, Port Williams, N.S. and from our newest Province Newfoundland, Robert James and Anthony Ayre. Perhaps sometime we may have the opportunity for a story on their activities.

In Quebec, of course, we have our largest group. They are too busy taking part in rural activities, in improving their herds and soils to do much talking, but their achievements are many. For example, just across the river from Macdonald in the Chateauguay Valley, where we have a reputation for fine Ayrshire Cattle, we have

Douglas and Mitchell Ness, Archie Roy, Robert McFarlane, Bruce Cairncross and Don McKell to mention only a few. Burnside Farms are well known as a breeding establishment of merit, well beyond our borders. Their many winnings at our larger shows is evidence of successful achievement. As a former President and presently Director of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders Association, Doug. Ness has made no small contribution to the progress of the Ayrshire breed. Locally, the Howick Calf Club has been a model for others to follow. It is the result of community effort in which Archie Roy took a leading part. Many others could be mentioned; Robert McFarlane, for instance, is President of the local calf club, a member of the council for a number of years and with the help of his wife and three children, is one of the most up to date farmers in the district. Arnold Bryson, Willard Greig, in Ormstown and Huntingdon are others we could name from a long list.

Travel across the country and you will meet former Diploma boys all the way. Aaron Churchill, Hemmingford, Tom Ward, Chambly, and Winston Keller, Manager of the Grand Ligne School Farm, St. Johns. In Brome and Missisquoi counties, only a few can be mentioned. Grant Miller is doing a nice job on his father's farm with Holstein cattle and Yorkshire pigs. Grant is a regular showman and manages to take a good share of the awards. Stephen Morson is Manager of the Brome Lake Duck Farm. Nelson Emerson and Gerald Duffin are breeding Jerseys near Sutton while Pierre Veillon is doing an excellent job with the same breed on his Wendybrook Farm at Sweetsburg.



Carman Goundrey expects a good crop of syrup this year. He is at Riverfield.



Donald McKell is on the home farm at Riverfield.

In the Sherbrooke area, one encounters real difficulty in limiting names or making selections. N. G. Bennett, Bury, is well known and has contributed greatly to the progress of beef production. A winner of the Grand Champion steer award on more than one occasion, he has established himself as a breeder and feeder of good Shorthorn cattle. As President of the Quebec Shorthorn Club and a former President of the Quebec Beef Cattle Association, he has done much to promote better farming in this section of the Eastern Townships. He is not the only one deserving recognition. Carl Cory is well known for his Farm Forum activities; Gleason Lake for his interest in hogs; Dale Miller for his interest in pasture problems and there are many more recent students such as Donald Coates, E. A. McCurdy, D. B. McKinnon, G. Majury, Lionel Judah, Geo. Healy and R. H. Carson who are becoming established and of whom more will be heard later.

When we return to Montreal and travel to Ottawa on the North Shore, we pass through Argenteuil County. Near Lachute, we are reminded of a comparatively new farmer, Mr. S. G. Patterson, Secretary of the Lachute Spring Fair, a Veteran who though recently established is digging in and hopes to establish a reputation as a Jersey breeder. Of course, we must not miss Erskine Rodger, a recent president of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders Association and a breeder of high class stock at his Woodlea Farm. Mr. Rodger is also widely known for his exhibits at the larger shows and his many other activities.

Above Ottawa in Pontiac County, it is interesting to meet the many young breeders and note the changes taking place. Shawville was the first area to establish an artificial breeding unit in Quebec. This area has always been progressive but is becoming better known in recent years because of the good livestock being developed and

the good farm practices being carried on. I was greatly pleased with a note from Irwin Hayes, a recent graduate, who wrote to say that since returning to his home farm, he is trying to follow his "Project" as closely as possible. The average production of his herd has increased materially and he has made a nice record of 17,000 lbs. from one of his good Holstein cows. His grain yielded 65 bu. per acre; corn and hay crops were equally good. Many more names could be mentioned. Ronald MacKechnie, in partnership with his father, has been most successful at the Toronto Royal in recent years. Lee Hodgins is President of the Shawville Fair; and Iverson Harris has some unique and practical features in his set up.

From across the river and in the eastern section of Ontario have come many who are doing well. J. E. Sadler, Arnprior, Allan Hay, Prescott, Pat Devaux, Lancaster, Norman Sinclair and the Watkins Bros., Avonmore, are only a few whose names come to mind. Of course, we must not forget Miss A. G. Currier, Ottawa, who continued her studies and is now a practising Veterinarian in Chicago or Victor Nerlich, a former business man now farming at Galt.

This brief resume is quite inadequate to cover the many sections of this Province and other parts of Canada where Diploma boys have found opportunities. It deals with only the barest details of their activities and undertakings. For those who are familiar with the names mentioned and others not mentioned, it will no doubt engender a lot of enthusiasm and some satisfaction. The Diploma Course was not entirely responsible for the success attained. These young men had what it takes, but in addition, their attendance at Macdonald College established new contacts, made many new friends, put each and every student in touch with a fund of information some of which they have been able to use. In addition, it helped establish confidence and judgment at a time when it was helpful and when many others were choosing other fields of activity of less certainty. Agriculture will continue to have its ups and downs but so long as we continue to turn out young men of this standard, we need have little fear for the future.



"I put away my hard-earned money"

This young bank depositor recently wrote to his bank manager:

"I made a goal of \$1,000 for this year. It is two years since I opened the account with two dollars. I owe thanks to you that I put away my hard-earned money where it will benefit me . . . I do not wish to touch it for the time being."

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Macdonald After Forty-five Years

by W. H. Brittain

THE harvests of 1904 were still on the ground when six farms adjacent to Ste. Anne de Bellevue were purchased as a site for Macdonald College, the building of which represented the culmination of a series of programs for the betterment of rural life, collectively known as "The Macdonald Movement." On November 5, 1907, the College opened its doors to 114 students in the School for Teachers; on November 7th to 59 students in the School of Household Science, and on November 12th to 40 in Agriculture.

The unique feature of the new College was the association on a single campus, and under unified direction, of three such apparently divergent interests. This association arose from a conviction of the founder, Sir William Macdonald, that the farm, the home and the school, represented the most basic and fundamental of our institutions, and that higher studies devoted to the arts and sciences associated with these three institutions could best be carried out together. Furthermore, he entertained the belief that preparation for these three fields of work required as sound a background of general education, and as profound a knowledge of the fundamental sciences, as any of the other learned professions. It was to be the high purpose of the new institution to provide leaders in these three fields.

On the evening of November 12th, registration for all schools having been completed, the new students gathered in the Assembly Hall to be addressed by the Principal of the College, Dr. James W. Robertson, (*the author, now Vice-principal and Dean of McGill's Faculty of Agriculture, was one of these new students. Ed.*). This remarkable man, whose temperament was a strange blend of burning enthusiasm modified by cool sagacity, had been the agent of Sir William Macdonald in all his schemes for the improvement of agriculture and education, following a distinguished and highly productive career in the public service. It was clear that Dr. Robertson himself felt that the opening of Macdonald College was not only the realization of a dream, but the high spot of his own professional career. To the young student, already somewhat overawed with what he had seen of the new institution, the personality of Dr. Robertson, his eloquence and his enthusiasms, as he outlined the purpose of the College and his hopes for the future, made a deep impression. He did not fail to remind his hearers that acceptance of all the benefits conferred by membership in the new institution, involved a responsibility on the part of each student to use wisely his time, talents and energies so that, in due season, he too could make an appropriate return in service to the community at large. In conclusion, he particularly emphasised the role of the College in providing leaders

for the great movement that Sir William Macdonald had started.

It is revelant at this point to inquire, what progress has been made over these forty-five years in realizing the hopes of the founder? It would indeed be too much to expect that all of them had been fully achieved. But it is in the deeds of her graduates, whose accomplishments have made her name known around the world, that the contributions of Macdonald College can best be measured. Since that day on November 12th, 1907, many hundreds of students have registered for regular courses, thousands have enrolled for shorter or more informal courses, and tens of thousands have been involved in programs initiated by the College.

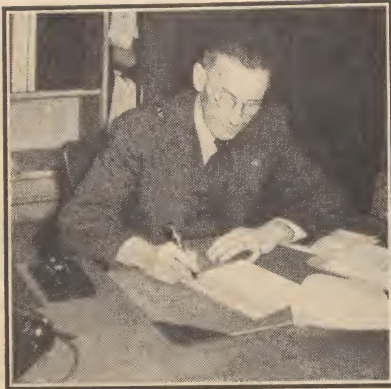
We are here, however, concerned mainly with the Agricultural graduates, that is, those who have completed the work of the B.Sc. (Agr.) or have gone forward to one of our graduate degrees. A fair "random sample" taken from a wide a range as possible of time, space and occupation makes an interesting study. Accompanying photographs of former students give some little idea of the diversity of interest of our graduates. Further articles are designed to indicate the versatility of our agricultural graduates and their ability successfully to enter a very wide range of occupations—certainly a wider range than our founder could ever have imagined.

He would doubtless have been surprised at the comparatively small proportion proceeding to practical agriculture, this being due to the fact that, since his day, distinct vocational and professional courses have taken the place of the common course in agriculture. Diploma Course graduates continue to return to the farm and though smaller numbers of degree course graduates have adopted farming as a life work, many of them who have done so have made significant contributions to their own communities. However, it so happened that the graduation of the first class corresponded with a period of rapid expansion in departments of agriculture, experimental farms, extension services, research institutes and agricultural faculties. Since that time there has been a demand for men in these positions, and, in fact, from time to time serious shortages occur, although not always in the same field. A recent trend has been a demand for men with agricultural training in industry and commerce—a trend which seems to be on the increase. The largest single groups of graduates, however, will still be found within the fold of the Canadian Civil Service, as agricultural scientists, administrators or in regulatory work. A significant number occupy responsible positions in other branches in the Civil Service of Canada, including one

Macdonald Graduates Hold

These examples have been selected to give an impression of the wide range of employment open to graduates of the degree program. The names given have been given, had space permitted, and

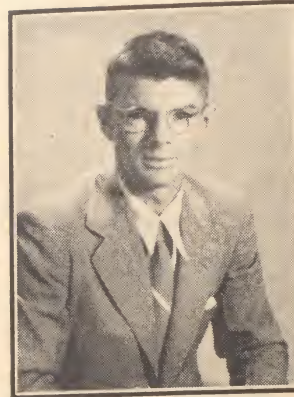
Botanist



F. L. Drayton, '14

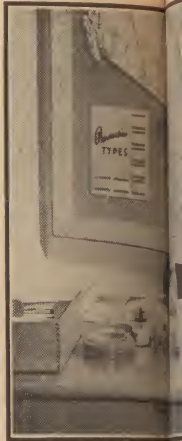
Associate Chief, Division of Botany and Plant Pathology, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Chemist



J. C. Woodward, '30

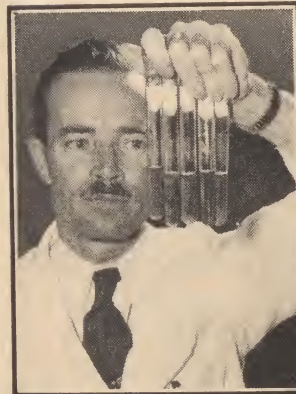
Chief, Division of Chemistry, Science Service, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.



S. R. Macdonald, '30

Director, Information Service, Agriculture, Ottawa.

Bacteriologist



E. T. Bynoe, '28

Officer-in-charge, Bacteriology Section, Department of National Health and Welfare, Ottawa.

Entomologist



J. McB. Cameron, '30

Officer-in-charge, Laboratory of Insect Pathology, Department of Agriculture, Sault Ste. Marie.

Professor



H. S. Cunningham, '17

Associate Professor of Plant Pathology, Cornell University.

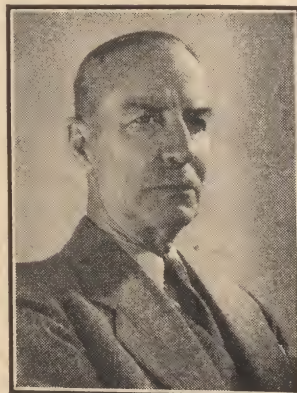
Crops Specialist



W. Ferguson, '31

Head, Vegetable Crops Unit, Horticulture Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Animal Pathologist



A. Savage, '11

Provincial Animal Pathologist for Manitoba.

Research Chemist

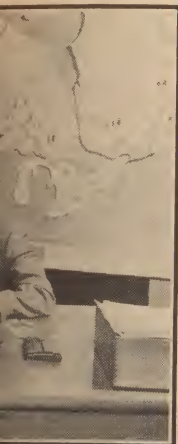


B. B. Coldwell, '42

Chemist in charge of Scientific Research Section, Crime Detection Laboratory, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Ottawa.

Positions In Many Fields

gives an idea of the many possibilities for
at Macdonald College. Many more could
issues of the Journal we hope to lengthen



, '20
Department of
va.

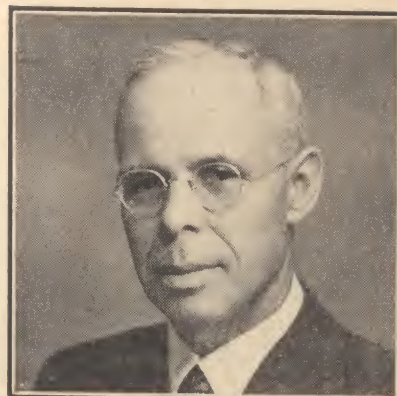
Economist



D. Harvey, '34

Director, Commodities
Branch, Department of
Trade and Commerce,
Ottawa.

University President



R. Newton, '12

President (retired) of the University
of Alberta.

Biologist



A. C. Neish, '38

Head, Fermentations and
Microbiology Section, Di-
vision of Applied Biology,
National Research Labora-
tory, Saskatoon.

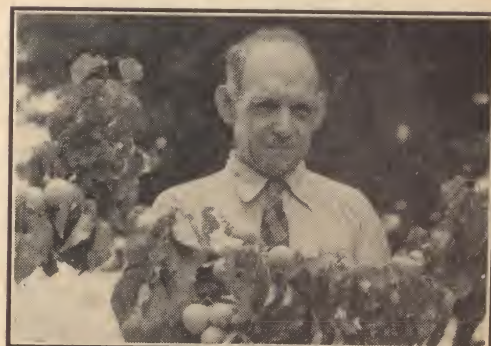
Journalist



C. H. Hodge, '14

Editor, Farmer's Magazine,
Toronto.

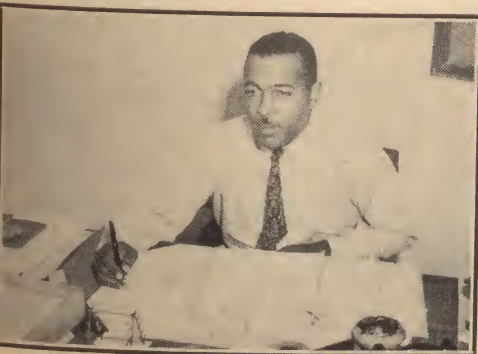
Plant Pathologist



H. R. Angell, '25

Principal Plant Pathologist, C.S.I.R.O.,
Australia.

Conservationist



H. C. Miller, '44

Executive Chairman, Yallahs Valley Land
Authority, Jamaica, B.W.I.

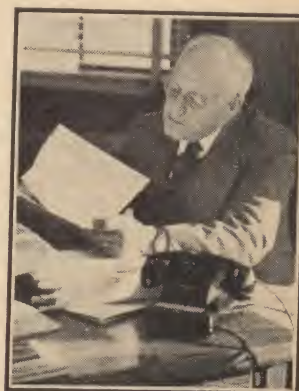
Businessman



J. Y. Carlyle, '38

Assistant Manager, Jersey
Farms, Ltd., Vancouver.

Horticulturist



M. B. Davis, '12

Dominion Horticulturist,
Department of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

group of scientists in the Department of National Health and Welfare, another holding executive posts in the Department of Trade and Commerce, External Affairs, etc. A small but significant number have entered the Colonial Service as agricultural, scientific and administrative officers, where they have made an enviable reputation. A considerable proportion will be found in educational institutions both in Canada and the United States. It will be observed that not all positions occupied by our graduates are strictly speaking, "agricultural", yet most of them give an opportunity to serve agriculture in some way or other, and this applies even to the comparatively small group who have entered such professions as theology

or medicine. All these are serving Canada in their own way and serving her better as a result of the training received here.

There is every indication that Macdonald College, standing now in the middle of her fifth decade, is on the verge of an intensified period of usefulness as she begins to garner the results of experience and research accumulated over those years of preparation. There is, moreover, abundant evidence that Sir William's somewhat unusual approach to the educational problem was correct and that the association of these three divisions together in a single college has been a fruitful one in the past and opens up even greater possibilities for the future.

Cookshire Farmers Believe in Better Seed for Better Crops



These men had the difficult task of judging the exhibits. They are from left to right: Mr. Paul Methot of the Field Crop Branch, Mr. Joseph Ferland of the Seed Inspection Branch, and Mr. W. S. Richardson of the Experimental Farm, Lennoxville.

"NOW don't look at what the other fellow has written, he may be wrong." With these words of advice in their ears the small group of boys clustered around the table, and with deep concentration began turning over the four groups of potatoes, their brows furrowed as they looked for possible disease spots, or studied them for uniformity and size.

This little scene was enacted at the

annual Seed and Forage Crop Fair held in Victoria Hall, Cookshire. It is the second such fair to be organized in that district by the local Farm Forum County Council and the Compton County Agricultural Society.

The boys ranged in age from ten to nineteen, but they were all keen—keen to get going on the job of judging. It is in the fact that the great strength of this fair lies. Interest by the young people in such a basic necessity as good seed speaks well for the future of farming in this area. Many of these boys have come up from calf clubs. It is the same old story; get the people interested when they are young and that interest will grow with them. The Committee in charge is to be commended on seeing that these boys were given a chance to display their talents.

The exhibits were judged by Mr. Paul Methot, representing the Field Crop Branch Mr. Joseph Ferland, of the Seed Inspection Branch of the Quebec Department

of Agriculture and Mr. W. S. Richardson, of the Federal Experimental Farm, Lennoxville. The exhibits were not as numerous as last year, but the quality was considerably improved which made the competition for the various prizes all the more keen.

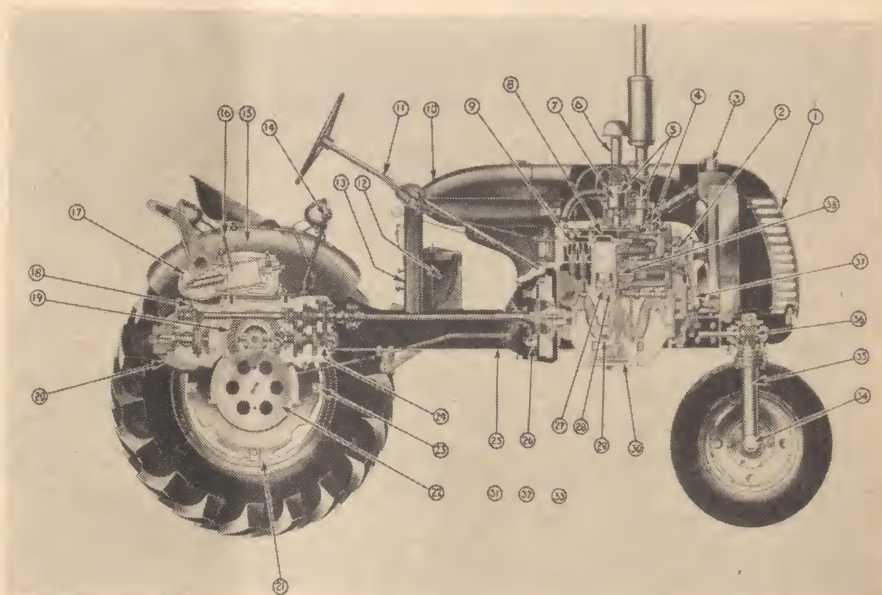
Good clean seed, free of weeds and other foreign matter, is essential if we are to use our land to the best advantage. The successful commercial farmer requires plenty of capital for machinery and he cannot support this high overhead without heavy producing stock which in turn requires making two better blades of grass grow where one grew formerly. So we are back again to the necessity for producing good seed. That's just how important this fair is to the farmers in the neighbourhood.

The influence exerted by the Lennoxville Experimental Farm throughout this area is considerable, and it was evident at the fair in the large number of entries in the grass silage class. They were good exhibits too, not much difference between them, perhaps one was a little more acid than another, or one a little drier. Some pretty tough decisions had to be made by the judges. This great interest in grass silage came out on the afternoon open forum when the judges were put through their paces by a good sized crowd which filled the hall. The three judges had to answer questions on why they voted as they did in the placing of the exhibits, and the discussion on grass silage took up most of the time allotted to the open forum.

Prizes were offered by companies connected with agriculture, and by private individuals, these prizes taking the form of cash, merchandise and fertilizer.

This fair was originally started by the late Mr. T. Kirby, and has been carried on by the present committee of H. V. Burns, I. Kirby, R. Scott, R. G. Hodge, W. J. Hodgman and D. J. MacMillan. If anybody is interested in any aspect of the fair these men will be only too glad to supply all the information. The sponsors have great hopes for the future and as it grows it is hoped eventually to open a sale of the prize winning seed.

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16. Fingertip hydraulic control.
17. New compact hydraulic system.
18. Power take-off and belt pulley control lever.
19. Quiet spiral tooth crown gear and pinion.
20. 10" diameter belt pulley.

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22. Heavy one-piece forged steel bull gears.
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24. Silent helical fourth speed gear.
25. Strong channel frame.
26. Heavy duty single plate disc clutch easily accessible.
27. Full floating wrist pins.
28. Four-ring cast piston.
29. Oversize main and connecting rod bearings.
30. Oil pumped under pressure to main and connecting rod bearings.
31. Fully adjustable drawbar (not illustrated).
32. Improved type oil filter (not illustrated).
33. Independent wheel brakes, conveniently locked for belt work (not illustrated).
34. Extra capacity front wheel bearings.
35. Row crop or wide adjustable front axle optional.
36. Sensitive steering gear operates in oil bath.
37. Sensitive variable speed governor.
38. Econo-mizer carburetor.

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Spring Comes Early in the Home Fruit Garden

by C. D. Taper

Is it difficult to find time for the spring management of your fruit garden? Here is a way to make the work easier.

HAVE you commenced planning the spring work in your fruit garden? If not, do not delay any longer.

"But the season is so far advanced," the reader may lament. "It's too late to do anything about a farm orchard now."

The season is late, agreed. Certainly, August is a better time to start planning for your garden; because the details of success and error are fresh in your mind. Nevertheless, no matter what the thermometer may say, it is not too late to plan. Should the garden supply your needs lavishly, you will be more than repaid. And it is easier than it sounds. No, it is by no means too late. At any rate we may assume that, in most instances, the plan has only to be rounded out and completed. It's up to you.

Many of you began to prune your fruit trees during the first week in March. There is no better time for this operation. The coldest weather is past; yet the crusted snow supports one's weight. Growth has not started. Unfortunately, this year the job was interrupted by a storm which sheated the upper branches with a coating of ice and snow. Nevertheless, when the weather cleared up, you put on high boots and carried on with your well considered schedule for the spring management of the home fruit plantation.

A plan for the fruit garden may mean a design for an entirely new orchard, or it may mean a schedule for the care of one already producing. Let us assume the latter to be the case. Each seasonal operation will have to be foreseen; and the renewal of certain plants anticipated. How is it done? Take stock; make lists. Memory is a fickle jade. So the first step, of course, is the preparation of a list of tools, fertilizers, spray materials, and new plants which must be purchased in 1952. February is a good time to make an inventory such as this; but, again, it is better to do it during the present month than not at all.

At Macdonald College, when we talk about the home fruit garden, we try to think of it in relation to the vegetable garden. It is possible to plan the two together. Yours, no doubt, are near the house on a sunny site with good air drainage and a fertile well-drained soil. The fruit trees are at least 50 feet from any shade trees which may be present. Immediately south of the trees are the small fruits; and south of these are the vegetables. It is possible to move from one to another with great ease. The farmer's wife will appreciate an arrangement such



To the casual observer the tree at the left doesn't look like very much, but the trained orchardist knows that it is just the beginning. The tree has been topworked and the scions grafted on.

On the right is the same tree, just two years later. Through the use of proper techniques the tree has been trained to grow along lines that will yield maximum returns to the farmer.

as this. It is correct with respect to exposure and placing. The plots are conveniently situated.

The various plots and plantations at the College may be considerably larger than those in the home garden. Nevertheless, we in the Department of Horticulture at Macdonald College have much in common with the home gardener. The order in which we carry out the various operations in the spring management of our fruit plantations is much the same as that followed in the smaller farm fruit garden.

In planning jobs, it is good common sense to think through one thing at a time. This may mean planning one phase of the spring work for all fruits. Pruning comes under this heading. It may seem easier, however, to work out complete schedules for each fruit separately. You have already pruned your fruit trees. At the moment they have first place in your mind. Go ahead, then, and outline your plan for fruit trees. The farm orchard is near the house. It is easy to reach. Perhaps you have four to a half dozen apple trees. There may be two or three each of pears, plums, and cherries. These trees can be pruned within a short time. There will be time enough for the small fruits after you have done this.

Prune Those Fruit Trees

What tools are essential to successful pruning? You will find that you need a pruning knife with a curved blade, hand shears, and a fine-toothed pruning saw. When you make cuts see that they are close and parallel to the parent branches. A branch is headed back by cutting just

beyond a side branch or lateral wood bud pointing outward. In order to prevent the entry of organisms of decay it is a good precautionary measure to paint all wounds over one inch in diameter with a paint of white lead and raw linseed oil, or with a pruning compound.

The pruning of young fruit trees is best described as a training process. Fruit trees are planted in the early spring as one-year old unbranched whips or two-year old branched trees. A whip should be headed back to a height of about 40 inches when it is planted out. During its first season it produces several strong branches. Train the branched two-year old tree to the modified leader system. Save the top-most branch, or central shoot, if it is growing strongly. If it is weak, remove it and select a more vigorous upright branch as a leader. If the leader becomes too vigorous it may, at a future pruning, be headed back lightly. A good tree, upon completion of the training period, may have five to seven wide-angled side branches for scaffold limbs. These are spaced six to eight inches apart spirally around the trunk, with the lowest branch at knee height above the ground. Select as many of the required scaffold limbs as are available at the time the leader is chosen. It may be necessary to head them back in order to keep them four to six inches shorter than the leading shoot. It is very seldom that enough good scaffold branches are available at the first selection. However, during succeeding seasons, enough new branches will arise from the leader to provide for the completion of the tree's framework.

Continue to develop the shape of the tree until it has attained an age of five or six years. During this period see that the leader is kept dominant; but do not permit it to attain a height greater than six to eight feet. Most leaders eventually cease to grow upward and tend to bend outward in the horizontal plane. If this self-modification does not occur the leader may be headed back to an outward growing lateral branch after the tree is six years old.

A very light annual pruning is all that bearing fruit trees require. Only dead and diseased wood need be removed from plum, cherry, and pear tree. Some of the chief objects when pruning a bearing apple tree are to remove dead and diseased wood, crossing and rubbing branches, branches growing towards the trunk, and thin wood near the trunk. Try to open the tree to light, air, and sprays; but do not attempt to attain these objects by removing large limbs, unless the necessity is extreme. Apple trees produce numerous water sprouts which should be pinched off in early summer. If any are left, cut them out in March.

Can You Topwork A Tree?

Perhaps you know how to graft and bud. If you do it may be worthwhile to try your hand at topworking apple trees. Plant the apple variety Hibernial. As the side branches are selected, cut each back to a length of



The Pattern of Progress

The skill of the Quebec Farmer has made his Province the richest agricultural area in the Dominion. Always progressive, his advanced farming methods have contributed directly to Quebec's future. This pattern of agricultural progress has been helped, in no small measure, by the use of electricity on the farms of Quebec. Day and night, electricity tirelessly serves the farmer, doing a multitude of tasks — many beyond human strength — for only a few pennies a day.

Electricity benefits every aspect of farming — feed mixing, brooding, water heating, irrigating, ventilating, pumping, cooling, milking and numerous other phases. The Quebec farmer knows that electrical power offers ease of operation and prosperity to his farm — and he knows, too, that when a farm prospers, so does the community, the province and the country.



twelve inches from the trunk, and graft the relatively tender fruiting variety upon it. Don't forget to graft upon the leader. The Hibernial limbs are shortened to twelve inches because they tend to droop with the weight of fruit. If the grafts are made nearer the trunk the fruiting variety may eventually grow into it, and some hardiness be sacrificed. Grafting should be started around the tenth of April, while the trees are dormant. If the results are not satisfactory, budding may be undertaken in August. If you are skilled at this kind of work, you will find that an Hibernial stem, upon a frost resistant rootstock, makes an exceptionally hardy tree.

Use the sod mulch system of culture for your fruit trees. Sow the ground to a mixture of fifteen pounds of Orchard Grass and five pounds of Kentucky Blue Grass. During the early part of the growing season mow the grass once or twice. Rake it under the branches of the trees, and make a mulch of it. In the spring, before growth starts, apply in a ring about each tree one eighth pound of ammonium nitrate for each year of its age.

Now For The Small Fruits

Now we are ready to give some thought to the small fruits. The raspberry plantation is the right place to start. In April thin out last year's growth of suckers. Leave thick canes six inches apart. Last year's fruiting canes should have been cut out and burned immediately after the fruit was harvested. If this job was forgotten, it should be done now.

You pruned your gooseberries and currants last fall. The fertility of these fruits, as well as that of raspberries, will be maintained if two to four inches of well-rotted barnyard manure is spread between the rows in the early spring. Ten pounds of a 9-5-7 commercial fertilizer per 100 feet of row will improve yields when manure is not available.

Remove the straw or hay mulch from the strawberries about the first week in May, when the frosty weather is

over, and the new leaf growth is appearing. It may be advisable to apply a side dressing of ammonium sulphate to strawberries early in May. Two pounds per 100 feet of row is a good quantity. Don't forget to set out your new strawberry plantation as early as possible this spring. Otherwise you may have to do without this fruit in 1953. Late April is a better planting time than early May. Remember to remove the blossoms from these first year plants.

The small fruits require shallow, clean cultivation. Begin to cultivate as soon as the land can be worked.

Consult with your district Agronome on the question of a spray program for the control of the diseases and insects in your locality. The spray program should be as simple as possible. A knapsack type of sprayer is satisfactory for small fruits. For mature fruit trees you may find that you will have to purchase a barrel-type hand pump sprayer or a small wheelbarrow type power sprayer. Obviously, heavy equipment is out of the question.

The plan is now completed. Use it for general guidance this spring. Alter it if you must; improve it; make a plan of your own; but have a plan. Correct planning is the basis of the successful fruit garden. If you should discover in the work of that garden a fine hobby, your efforts will have been doubly repaid.

"MAKING GRASSLANDS PAY"

Macdonald College Farm Day — Saturday, June 21, 1952

Demonstration — Agronomy and Agricultural Engineering

Practical steps in making grass silage.

Exhibit — By College Departments

Each department will present material related to the theme "Making Grasslands Pay".

Morning Sessions — Quebec Farm Forum meeting — 10 a.m.

Guest Speaker — **LESTER H. SMITH**, Ext. Agronomist, University of Vermont.

Subject — "Grassland Farming for Profit."

Other Tours and Demonstrations:

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY — Early weaning and dry feeding of dairy calves.

HORTICULTURE — Using native shrubs in farm landscaping.

REFORESTATION — Demonstration of modern tree-planting equipment.

HOME ECONOMICS — Tours of the department and displays.

Bring the family and enjoy an outing

Picnic space. Free tea provided — or — Write the College for Dining Hall reservations.

Quebec Hog Producers Meet

Hogs, hogs, hogs. This animal, so important to Quebec farmers, was the topic of conversation among the delegates from the 42 Farm Forums who attended the meeting of the Farm Forum Livestock Producers, held at the Co-op Federee building in Montreal on March 7.

A major step along the road to more orderly marketing was taken when the delegates voted unanimously to accept a motion by George Hanson, seconded by Wendell Wilson, to the effect that a committee be appointed to approach the U.C.C. and the Co-op Federee with the idea of working toward the formation of a Hog Producers

Marketing Board for Quebec. The committee consists of Messrs. Bradley, (chairman), Oswald, Kilgour, Chapman and Hodgmann.

Prof. Carr of Macdonald College in discussing the future trends in pork production urged the delegates not to go out of hog production in a wholesale manner. "Don't sell too many of those breeding sows" he urged, "or you will merely be perpetuating conditions you are trying to break away from, that of violent fluctuations in price, as the number of hogs bred to farrow changes constantly."

Continuity of supply was stressed by P. D. McArthur, president of the committee in his opening remarks, and this remained the keynote throughout the meeting.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec
Department of Agriculture*

The Outlook For Field Crops

by Andre Auger

NEVER before did yields of our pastures, hayfields and grain crops reach the levels they did in 1951. We harvested a million and a half tons more hay than in 1950, and more than 1,205,000 bushels of grain. Only one grain crop, buckwheat, showed a lower yield per acre than in previous years; mixed grain was about the same, but all other grains gave a bushel per acre more. Hay gave four-tenths of a ton more per acre than in 1950, but ensilage corn went down 1.3 tons per acre.

We have no definite figures on pasture yields, but it can be said with certainty that they were much better than usual in 1951.

It does not often happen that pastures, hayfields and grain crops all give heavy yields in the same year. When the hay crop is good the grain crop is likely to be smaller, and when the grain is good the hay crop tends to be small. The weather is usually responsible for this. But to everybody's surprise, production was high in all crops in 1951. Why? Chiefly, I think, because we had a good supply of rain all summer, which extended throughout the whole growing season. We had no periods of excessive rainfall, no periods of extreme dryness, no very hot weather, and all the crops benefitted. A little more heat would have been good for the corn crop, but on the whole, weather conditions were ideal for all field crops.

But although the weather co-operated as far as growing the crops is concerned it didn't help the harvest. A lot of hay was wasted on account of the frequent rains, and grain harvests suffered to a lesser extent. But the pastures were green and lush all summer. It will probably be some time before we get another season like 1951.

Mixed farming, so popular in Quebec, is the best system for conserving our soil fertility, which is not too high at the best of times, and it provides a way in which we can discount the effect of adverse weather conditions in any one year, for our farmers are not dependent on the harvest of one single crop for their livelihood.

Grow Feed At Home

Quebec farmers should make every effort to raise all the livestock feed they need—plenty of nutritious grass during the five months when the animals are on pasture, plenty of good hay and silage on hand for the seven months of indoor feeding.

Plenty of rain at the proper time will give good pastures; this was proved without doubt in 1951. And this is a crop we don't have to worry about storing—the animals harvest it for us and use it without any handling on our part.

Things are different with the other forage crops. There is the problem of keeping them for later use. In 1951, thousands and thousands of tons of hay were partly or entirely wasted because it rained so often when the haying should have been under way.

It has been said time and again that hay should be cut early, while the hay is at its highest nutritive level. While this is true, it is also true that this period in the life of the hay plants coincides with the period when rain is most frequent; and, also, at this time the moisture content of the hay is highest. Here is a double complication for our haying operations.

Twenty years ago the method of getting in the hay consisted of cutting it and letting it lie in the sun until it was dry enough so that it could be put into the mow safely. Some of the more progressive farmers would stack it so that it would keep more of its feeding value. This was a good method for a time when labour was cheap and abundant.

But things are different now. Faced with present difficulties in getting hired help at a wage he can afford to pay, today's farmer is turning more and more to machinery. Machines that will bale the hay in the field, and others that will dry it artificially in the mow, have made their appearance. Baling in the field is not always satisfactory, especially when rains occur during haying, and considerable losses occurred with this system of operation in 1951.

Artificial drying, once it becomes more common, will help a lot to reduce losses to a minimum. But the surest and the most economical way of preserving the hay crop is to ensile it. Grass silage seems to be the answer in this province, considering our weather conditions in the summer.

But grass silage is not a commercial crop; what would we do with our surplus hay? This isn't a problem at the moment, because it will be a long time before as much

as half our hay crop is made into grass silage. And, too, there isn't the market for hay that there used to be. Horses have practically disappeared from cities, and are used less and less in lumbering, where they are replaced by tractors. Farmers who depend on selling hay should concentrate on clover and alfalfa hay, for that is the kind for which there is a demand.

About 74% of the cultivated area of Quebec is given over to the production of forage crops, and it is time to take stock and determine whether or not this type of production should be gone ahead with any further. We had about a million and a half tons of hay more last summer than in 1950. There was practically no market for hay and prices were very poor. There are fewer horses on farms than there used to be, and the cattle population is declining also. Then what are we going to do with our surplus hay? It is true that there was an abnormally large crop in 1951. It is also true that the weak demand was due to an unusually large hay crop in the United States. But our best hay market, the farm market is falling off simply because our livestock population is going down.

More Grain

I am not trying to say that our yields are too big—on the contrary, we can and should do even better. The remedy is to enlarge our livestock population, at least our dairy cattle numbers. And we should cut down on our outside purchases of feed. We can do it by growing more grain ourselves, not necessarily by planting more, but by taking means to get larger yields from our present fields. Better cultural methods, the use of better varieties, good seed free from weeds and disease, are methods by which this can be done, not forgetting the importance of proper fertilization.

Proof that cultural methods can double yields of barley has been abundantly given in the results of the National Barley Contests conducted in the province during the past six years. There is no reason why similar results should not be obtained with oats—and we grow a lot of oats in Quebec.

Remember that grain is needed every day on a mixed farm. Even if we can cut down on the amount of grain needed for dairy cattle, by providing them with better forage, grain is still needed for the pigs, and a lot of it. The man who farms "artificially", by which I mean the man who buys all his feed, will be in a fix in a few months because pork prices are going down while grain prices are staying up. But the man who has an abundance of home-grown grain will be much less affected by market changes.

More grain grown on the farm usually means more new hayfields, which results in a greater production of

better hay and, conversely, less bought feed. Some farmers will claim that it is expensive to seed down meadows every year. But there is no way to get legume hay without frequent seedings. What other way is there to get maintain leguminous crops except alfalfa? Fertilization alone won't do it.

Most of the farms in Quebec have to be diversified to achieve independence from the feed market. And on a mixed farm, what one may lose on one branch in a particular season may be made up from some other section. We should never lose sight of the principle of making the field crops adequate for the needs of the livestock. We do not sell field crops, as a good many Western farmers do; we sell animal products. And, therefore, our aim should be to transform our field crops into animal products at the lowest possible cost.

New Seed Committee Set Up

Quebec's harvest record leaves much to be desired, and I want to say a few words on the subject of grain seed production.

The Province of Quebec uses more timothy and clover seed than any other province. In some years we have grown a substantial amount of timothy seed, but never more than two-thirds of our own requirements. There have been years when we raised only half our needs of red clover seed, and for the past several years we have imported clover seed from England.

It seems clear that Quebec farmers will have to make a greater effort to raise more red clover seed, especially of those varieties which are adapted to our soil and climate. In effect, certain districts should make a specialty of growing timothy and red clover seed. Already a coordinating committee has been set up between the Federal and the Provincial Governments to promote a greater production of those seeds which we in the East use in large quantities, and more will be heard on this subject later.

Much research has been done by the experimental farms and agricultural colleges to create varieties of forage crop plants which are particularly adapted to our conditions. The time has come when these varieties should be made available to all farmers by taking steps to multiply them as rapidly as possible.

The committee feels that Canadian seed should serve Canada's needs first, and appropriate measures to that end will be taken. By limiting its programme to a few species at the beginning, and to one or two varieties of each species, the committee hopes that it will not take too long to achieve a large volume of production of first quality seed.



District No. 3 is the one in which the Agricultural Merit Competition will be held this summer. This is a district which extends along the St. Lawrence, and is characterised by having a number of different soil types. Here one finds the typical family farm with livestock raising and dairying

the chief outlet for the energies of the population, though other branches of farming are also found. In Orchester county, for example, poultry farms dominate, and horticulture is important in the Quebec-Montmorency section.

Parishes included in the district are, in Quebec county, Ancienne Lorette, St. Felix de Cap Rouge, Ste. Foy, Ambroise, Charlesbourg, Giffard, Beauport and Courville; in the county of Montmorency, l'Ange Gardien, Plateau-Richer, Ste. Anne de Beaupre and St. Joachim. On the south shore the district includes the counties along the river from west of Rimouski to Nicolet, and also Temiscouata, Beauce, and Frontenac, as well as the Bois-Francs district which includes Arthabaska, Antigonish and Wolfe. The six parishes on the Island of Orleans also form part of this district.

To take part in the competition, the winner of which is proclaimed Gold Medallist, one must be owner, operator or lessor of a farm of at least 60 acres, and have farmed for the past five years. June 1 is the closing date for applicants to enter the contest.

The Theory of Coccidiosis

The clucky old hen was a pretty good Ma, but her speed of production was too slow by far. A smart-aleck man thought he'd give her a push and he battery-brooded her chicks with a rush. We're afraid he has earned the old hen's hate for sure because he clean forgot about Mother Nature. The result of his sins was a brand new disease that doesn't cause chicks to cough or to sneeze, but it does cause the poor little chaps to pass blood, and sometimes they lose a lot more than they should. In order to offset the poultryman's quirk, we've had to do a lot of hard work. We haven't been perfect, that is quite sure, but now most of the chicks have a chance to mature. They can pick up their bugs either slowly or fast, and get some resistance that really will last. The poultryman cannot and must not relax, or we'll see many more good chicks on their backs.

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Holstein Men Turn Out In Large Numbers

PERHAPS spurred by the interest in foot and mouth disease, and with the hope of hearing some discussion on this subject, Quebec's Holstein breeders turned out in large numbers for their annual meeting last month. They didn't get much on the disease situation, for nobody was in a position at that time to say much on the subject, but they heard a report on the operations of their association which proved that progress is being made with the black and white cattle.

President Vertel Smiley welcomed the delegates with a call for courage and faith, in the face of local and world conditions that gave some cause for alarm. "There is a world uneasiness which is natural after two world wars," he said, "but this fact should not dim our outlook for a better world nor blunt our energies in an effort to reach that goal."

He mentioned with satisfaction the progress of the artificial breeding units; 40% of calves registered during the past year were from artificially bred dams. The future of the breed, he thought, depends on the results of artificial breeding, and he urged all the breeders to co-operate in this work and keep their females up to a high standard.

The decision of the National Association to favour a change in the computing of payment for milk, so as to base payments on total non-fat solids rather than on butter fat was endorsed, and he recalled that two amendments to the constitution had been adopted; one to increase the registration fee for females from \$1.00 to \$1.50 and the other to raise the transfer fee from \$1.50 to \$2.00.

Secretary Lajoie Reports

There has been agitation to have prize lists for fairs increased. But, pointed out Mr. Lajoie, it is always the same few Holstein breeders who come out to the fairs year after year, and it often happens there aren't enough cattle in a particular class to claim all the prize money. available. Fair boards won't increase the prize money until more competitors come forward to claim it.

He felt badly, too, about the turnout for the Black and White Days. These are splendid things for publicizing the breed, but lose their value when so few animals are brought out to them. He wonders if the Association is wise in continuing to put up good money for such mediocre results.

He was, however, pleased about the junior clubs, and the way they were encouraged and helped by their elders, and saw in this a good omen for the future.

Awards Presented

As usual at this annual meeting, the national secretary, George Clemons, brought along with him a pile of long-time production certificates for presentation, and Master Breeder's shields were presented to J. J. Murphy of Huntingdon and Raymondale Farm. In a separate presentation, gold seal certificates were presented to Raymondale Farm for Raymondale Simonne, 181,015 pounds milk, 6,377 pounds fat in 8 lactations; Macdonald College for Macdonald Oleana Supreme 186,803 pounds milk, 7,441 pounds fat in 12 lactations; Mrs. M. B. Hallward for Locust Lodge Inka Queen, 177,137 pounds milk, 7,114 pounds fat in 10 lactations. (Macdonald Oleana Supreme died March 21, 1952. Ed.).

Foot and Mouth Discussed Briefly

S. J. Chagnon, who is Vice-chairman of the Prices Board at Ottawa, was the luncheon guest speaker. He admitted that the outbreak of foot and mouth disease had lost us our hard-earned reputation as a country noted for healthy livestock, and that it would probably be a long time before confidence was restored. However, he saw golden opportunity for breeders to cull their herds, and for the farmer who raises grade cattle to get a start with purebreds. It will be an opportunity for everybody to make improvements in their farm practices; to keep more animals on the same acreage, and to be ready when the export market opens up once more.

Membership Up

It was reported that 216 new members had been signed up during the year, bringing the total in the Quebec Branch to 1,627. Registrations in Quebec numbered 8,306 and 5,940 transfers were issued. Grants are being given to six fairs in the province and this form of activity accounted for \$1,118 of the year's expenditures. Seven Black and White Days were held, on which \$593 was spent. Quality of the cattle shown was exceptionally good, but the fly in the ointment was that so few breeders came out.

President for the coming year is Armand Pilon of Iberville, who has R. G. Connors of North Hatley as his vice-president. Directors are Martin Bedard, Roberval, Brother Firmin, Ste. Foy, Lucien Gagnon, St. Michel, J. A. Rheault, Deschaillons, P. E. Baril, Princeville, Marshall Miller, Brome, Donat Giard, Ste. Rosalie, Hon. Antonio Elie, La Baie, S. Panneton, Ste. Marguerite, Jean Brouillette, l'Assomption, O. McRae, Howick, C. L. Goodhue, Vaudreuil, Abbe Godin, Montreal, Arnold Parker, Lachute and Vertel Smiley, Shawville.

Strippings

by Gordon W. Geddes

Before we got any authoritative explanation of why the support price on hogs failed to support, the hoof and mouth disease brought on a floor price. But that is being evaded in one way because the packers have discontinued their payments to the truckers of a small commission or whatever they called it. So the truckers are taking it out on the farmers. It now costs from 50 to 100 per cent more to ship a hog to Montreal than it did when the price was better. And the packers do not take them at all unless they want to. Some farmers will keep on taking a licking for the privilege of hearing pigs squeal and smelling the sweet aroma of the hogpen. But enough will go out of them so the packers will not need to refuse hogs later. But it is an evil remedy, for too few hogs means loss of income to the farmers and higher prices again to the consumer.

If the embargo stays on Canadian livestock shipments to the U.S. it doesn't seem as if we should need to import butter next winter. Surely some of the many dairy cows which were intended for market there will be making butter here. We have been complaining of a lack of heifer calves here the last two years but perhaps it will prove a blessing in disguise. As a result of it we shall not have so many heifers coming into production next fall or so many younger ones to winter. If we cannot sell to the Americans and if we have a decent hay crop this summer, we should be able to keep all we have and milk them next winter. One thing we do not need is all the bull calves we kept. Last year they found a ready market across the line so we kept quite a few from R.O.P. dams and quality sires to sell them this year. However we can keep on eating some of them. As a matter of fact, if the hay is good again, it looks as if we should really need to keep more cows to eat it all up. There will certainly be a lot left this spring and we have

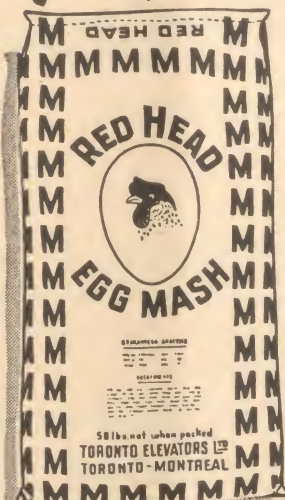
two horses less. We haven't had a real hay year since we began to plow pastures and increase our acreage but last year showed us what could happen. Perhaps next year will show us a new minimum.

If the crop is good there will be a lot of hay to store and that brings up the problem of how best to store it. One of the solutions arrived at was not to grow any turnips and to spend that time in getting the pastures mowed so we could get at the hay earlier. Thus we could store more acres in the same space, have better feed and the cattle would be glad to eat more of it to help dispose of it. With eleven acres of pasture manured last fall we shall need to make an early start or it will get ahead of us and the cows. And an early start at haying calls for good weather (which we cannot be sure of) or more silo space. So we are wondering about turning one of our haymows into a silo as it would hold about twice the acreage in silage that it would in dry hay. If we have a forage harvester perhaps we can fill two silos in less time than we have spent on one.

Now that we have changed to a tractor, partly because we had a man who had used them, we have changed men to have one who is accustomed

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to horses. We have been thinking that we needed a year-round boy to help instead of only a summer one. Suddenly we got a chance to get a man with a boy wanting to learn farming. So Hans has moved out and the other man has moved in. In fact the truck which brought the new man in took out Hans' furniture and he could even have gone to the farm our man came from but he may not.

The new man is George Groome with his wife, Thera, and his son, Mac. Mac even came up to start while his father was finishing at the other place. It was a good thing as we needed someone accustomed to the chores the day his father came. We hired the road plowed but it got soft and we found a lot of snow still there. It was a good thing we still had some heavy horses left as, after shovelling some, we got the truck through and back. It really looked impossible but the horses just wouldn't take no for an answer though I did have to come back for stronger equipment to keep them hitched to the truck. They got left behind in the process but probably Hans will be back for her. Anyway she seems quite at home at either house.

Dot and I are wondering if this move indicates progress or only that I am getting older and lazier. At first we had only a boy for help and had other work besides the farm. Then we changed to a man and gave up the other work. Now we are trying to add a boy to the man. But I think we can find plenty for all to do. The question is whether conditions will be good enough to make it pay.

For one project we should improve the water system in our pasture. As it is now the cows must go to the most distant side of the pasture to get water. We have a lot of improved pasture nearer and they stay there until they are very thirsty. Then, when it is nearly time to bring them to the barn, they go for water and are far away by milking time. That means a lot of walking for cows and man. If the municipality would let us put an underpass between the two pastures so the cattle could cross alone they could come towards the barn for water and not go far. Part of the year, as we rotated the pasture, they would not need to go to the distant

"SALADA" ORANGE PEKOE

Tea at its best

side at all. And there is no money in walking unless you need the exercise.

Animal Diseases: Prevention Means Profit

The Prevention of Mastitis and Other Spring Jobs

A recent article on "Effective Mastitis Control" for dairy cattle listed nine important steps as essential to good control. These were:—

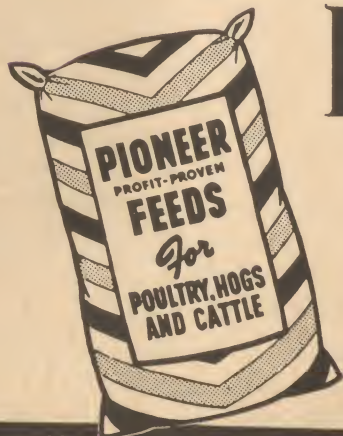
- (1) Find the affected cow.
- (2) Rearrange the milking order.
- (3) Improve milking practices.
- (4) Clean and sterilize milking machines.
- (5) Prevent udder injury.
- (6) Isolate cows with swollen, inflamed or injured udders.

- (7) Improve calf breeding practices.
- (8) Close the herd to female replacements as soon as possible.
- (9) Rely on treatment only as an adjunct to control measures.

Following the description of how these measures were applied to a farm in North Dakota, some interesting figures on the dollar and cents angle were given. The herd was composed of 20 Guernseys; each year about \$400.00 was spent on various advertised remedies, including antibiotics, and about 5% to 10% of the milk had to be discarded as unsalable. Following the application of the nine points the average butterfat production per cow increased from 375 to 485.4 lbs. Approximately \$2000.00 worth of additional milk was marketed annually and the costs of drugs were greatly decreased.

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THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes
and to matters of interest to them*

Toward National Maturity

by Vera J. Reed

We Canadians are rapidly becoming conscious of our status as a nation. Some will disagree with the use of the word "rapidly" and claim that our advance to nationhood has been very slow. All will agree that there has been a wholesome acceleration of the movement in recent years. Certainly we have travelled a long way since 1920 when, as Professor McInnis has pointed out, "Canada was still technically a colony subject to the over-riding authority of the imperial government". (*Canada*—by Edgar McInnis.) We no longer think of the Parliament in London as the "imperial government". Yet, at that time, it could, at least nominally, pass laws applicable to the whole empire. With the passing of the Statute of Westminster in 1931 and, more recently, the abolition of appeals to the Privy Council there have been removed the last legal impediments to Canada's complete freedom of action as an independent sovereign state.

In recent months, several occurrences have emphasized our independent status. Canada was first among the Commonwealth nations to proclaim Elizabeth II as Queen. A Canadian was appointed as Governor General, the Crown's chief representative in Canada. Canada's developing nationhood is receiving wide-spread recognition through our independent stand in world affairs. In the councils of the UN and NATO, Canada's view-point is given a good hearing. That the work of our Department of External Affairs and the personal leadership of its head, the Hon. Lester Pearson, has brought credit to our nation, is recognized by members of all political parties. Despite Canada's long tradition of political dependence on England and her present enthusiastic membership in the Commonwealth as well as her generous use of American capital in exploiting her natural resources, when Mr. Pearson speaks, it is generally apparent that his view is neither English nor American, but Canadian.

Maturity at Home

That is all to the good. In our relationships away from home, we are learning to behave as mature people should. But one wonders whether we always show the same maturity at home. Here we sometimes act like spoiled children. We want our own way irrespective of the rest of the family. All too often sectionalism over-rides national interest. Now don't get me wrong. I am not against people standing up for their own view-point. Every good citizen should be prepared to do this. What is good for one's own province or district or city or town must be

our concern. If we are not concerned, not likely those who live in another part will be. Democracy depends upon people being interested enough in their local problems to voice them in the national assemblies. No one has much respect for the representative who forgets the welfare of his constituency. In our women's organizations, we always regret that once in awhile there develops that kind of member who loses all her enthusiasm for the Branch when she is elected to represent it on the executive of the county or province. But, at the same time, we expect those who represent us on the central councils to keep reminding us of the larger outlook. A good citizen is keenly interested in the welfare of his community. He is also keenly interested in seeing that his community takes a share in the life of his province and country. He will have sectional interests, but he will recognize that his sectional interests may sometimes have to be sacrificed by modification or elimination if the welfare of the whole would be hindered by their satisfaction. Such an attitude necessitates in our country a maturity such as at present is not always indicated by our actions.

The other day I heard of a capable young engineer who was fired after four years of faithful service to his firm because he was suspected of Communist leanings. It may well be that his occupation was such that his employers wanted to be sure of his loyalty as a Canadian citizen. But the manner of his release reveals a witch-hunting spirit which savours more of a totalitarian regime than of our democratic Canada. The young man in question has never been a communist. His background and religious convictions are opposed to communism. But two years ago he worked on a peace committee. He worked on the peace committee because he felt that Canada could make a contribution towards the attainment of justice and peace in the world. Surely not a motive with criminal intent. It is probable that on the peace committee there were communists. Communists have a way of exploiting the important areas of life for their purpose, if they can. The young man was found

Leadership Training Course

- Don't forget the date of the Leadership Training Course, May 26-30.
- A copy of the programme has been sent to each branch and registrations must be in by May 12th.

"guilty" by association. He was not found "guilty" by any court nor even by any recognized board of enquiry before whom he could be heard. His employer simply admitted when asked, that the reason for his dismissal was that the R.C.M.P. suspected him of communist connections. Deprivation of employment as a result of secret police action has long been a device of shaky totalitarian regimes. It always indicates a failure to believe in or to trust democratic procedures. When we find it at work in our own country, or something approaching it, it gives us a shock. Either it reveals that we are adopting some of the practices we despise in those we oppose—or it reveals a lack of maturity in our own democratic development.

Enlightened Citizenry Needed

To prevent the growth of such inhuman practices or to develop the maturity which deals with differences of opinion in a sound way requires an enlightened citizenry. No statute or law will remedy the lack unless the average citizen becomes aware of his or her democratic responsibility. In the case cited, the employer who fired his employee for the reason given showed a political immaturity unworthy of one in a position of importance. In times of

tension and danger such as ours, it may well be necessary to have our "intelligence" or our police officers keep files on suspicious characters. But those who would make decisions on the basis of information thus gained ought to have the legal equipment required to weigh evidence or else the political maturity to understand what is the situation in our society.

Our plea is for the greater participation of Mr. & Mrs. Average Citizen in the affairs of Canada. Let us work for more understanding of the issues of our time. Let us not "give comfort to the enemy" by by-passing our democratic procedures. Let us proudly demonstrate that democracy can work. Our representatives in world councils have shown a commendable maturity in working with representatives of others nations. Sometimes we have not given too good an account of ourselves at home. Canada appears somewhat like the bright young business executive who is capable and respected at the office because there he acts in a grown-up fashion and makes his decisions according to the facts involved, but who, at home, flies into a tantrum when a domestic problem needs solution. Let us work towards a national maturity internally worthy of that we have been showing in our external relations.

DID YOU KNOW?

"Pennies for Friendship". What are they? Where do they go? How are they used? Members of the Quebec Women's Institutes, who give this voluntary contribution to the Associated Country Women of the World every year at the annual meetings may have often asked the above questions. A news sheet received from the Central Office of the A.C.W.W., London, gives the answers.

This is the name given to this small fee donated by members of most of the constituent societies making up the international organization. A few prefer to make their contribution in some other form. In 1951 the total of £5,300 was raised in this way, roughly two-thirds of the entire income of the A.C.W.W.

It is used:

1. To finance the Triennial Conference.
2. To run the Central Office.
3. To find letter friends for members.
4. To link Institutes and groups in different countries.
5. To arrange "Exchange Programmes" between groups in different countries.
6. To publish the A.C.W.W. paper, "The Countrywoman".
7. To send representatives of country women to meetings of the United Nations and its specialized agencies.

It was Mrs. Godfrey Drage, A.C.W.W. Member of Honour, who thought of this plan to raise funds for the A.C.W.W. It enables thousands of country women to make a personal contribution to their International organization and helps them to realize they are a part of this band of country women, 5½ million strong.

The Month With The W.I.

At all branch meetings loving tribute was paid to our beloved and deeply lamented King George VI. The love he inspired lives in the hearts of millions. In Britain's hour of trial, during the last war, he and his Queen Elizabeth, moved among their people, sharing their suffering and deprivations, giving courage through their heroic example. Theirs was an example of ideal family life. He served God and his people. Branches united, also, in pledging allegiance to our new sovereign, Queen Elizabeth II, who has already established herself in the affection of all her subjects.

Argenteuil: Arundel's meeting was planned by the convenor of Education, which featured a debate, "Women's Place is in the Home", by the pupils of grades VIII and X of the Intermediate School. Brownsburg purchased a radio for the school. Frontier had as guest speaker, Mr. J. S. Giles, publisher of the Lachute Watchman. \$10 was voted to the Argenteuil Emergency Fund. Lachute had a review of some new books given by Mrs. S. Milnes. Lakefield sent an Easter box to a needy person. Mille Isles sent a donation to the Watt Memorial. Morin Heights saw two pictures, "Sky Riders of the Air", and "Rotary Motion". Pioneer heard a paper, "School Nursing", by Mrs. Arnold Parker, convenor of Welfare and Health. Jerusalem-Bethany had a reading, "The Passing of the King". A contest was held. Upper Lachute and East End planned next year's programme. A quilt was given to the Red Cross and one is to be sold.

Bonaventure: Due to a real old-fashioned winter many meetings in this county had to be delayed or



Inverness W.I. — not all members were present when this was taken.

cancelled. Plans are going ahead, however, for the usual annual meetings in March and the monthly broadcast was given with the feature article prepared by Mrs. Fred Ryan, president of Restigouche W.I. Reports also state Education Week was being observed.

Brome: Abercorn is helping with hot lunches for the local school. Shut-ins and needy children have been remembered and thanks for overseas parcels have been received. Austin voted \$10 for cheer for local children and patients in the Cecil Memorial Home. Parcels for shut-ins were also packed. Knowlton's Landing held a food sale at the home of the president, Mrs. G. Westover. One cent for each year of member's age was collected in stead of the usual tea fee. Rent, \$4, on the Travelling Library was paid and \$10 voted to the local school. South Bolton collected clothing for needy in the community and sent sunshine boxes to those who were ill. An overseas parcel was packed. Sutton entertained the county president, Mrs. W. Westover, who was guest speaker. A delegate, Miss Shirley Baker, gave a report of the Christmas short course at Macdonald College.

Chat.-Huntingdon: Aubrey-Riverfield heard a resumé of the life of the late King. Articles on "Arvida and the Aluminum Works" and Dr. Lister's discovery, "The First Antiseptic Creosote" were read. An apron parade was held. Dundee heard a paper by Mrs. Charles Fraser, principal of Huntingdon Consolidated School, on "Principles of Education underlying our School System and Course of Study." An apron made from a dishcloth, was displayed by Mrs. Platt, and an educational quiz held. Franklin Centre had an enjoyable programme featuring solos by Mrs. O. Harvey and two readings by Mrs. W. Blair and Mrs. G. Williams. Hemmingford made preparations for Education week in the local school, and prepared the report of the listening group for the Can. Radio Council. A shower for the W.I. booth at the Ormstown exhibition was held and a white elephant sale. Howick voted \$25 to the Q.W.I. Service Fund. Mrs. Frank Hope gave a demonstration on the making of a tufted cushion top. A paper on "Canadian Industries" was given by Mrs. G. Graham and Mrs. J. D. Lang read an article

telling of the motor rugs presented to Princess Elizabeth by New Brunswick. Huntingdon members remembered the shut-ins. Mrs. Bernardt was given money to purchase materials for the W.I. booth at the Ormstown Fair. Ormstown is having a play from Beauharnois. A paper, "Chinaware and Pottery", was read by Mrs. C. J. Bryson and Mrs. W. Rember gave a talk on, "Six Year Old's Starting School."

Compton: Bury entertained the Hon. C. D. French, M.L.A. for that county, who gave a talk on "How to Improve conditions in Rural Communities". A gift of \$10 was received from Mr. French. A St. John's Ambulance First Aid course is being held with Mr. Heatherington as instructor and gifts were given him and Mrs. Heatherington in appreciation of this service. Dr. Macleod visited the local school to complete dental work, \$10 was voted toward cod liver oil, and a Home and School Organization has been formed. The life of Mrs. Hoodless, founder of the W.I., was reviewed by Miss Palmer. Cookshire's bridge marathon is in full swing. Canterbury realized a satisfactory sum from a sale and articles were donated to a baby shower. East Clifton presented the county president, Mrs. Waldron, who is a member of this branch, with a cup and saucer. A donation was given the Cemetery Fund in memory of a deceased member and a representative was appointed to the Red Cross. At Sawyerville, Miss Aubin, R.N. gave a talk on "Cancer". A "thank-you" letter was received from a sister Institute in England. Scotstown heard reports of the two projects, the Smith Memorial Foundation and the Gift Shop. Members helped canvas for the Blind Campaign.

Gaspe: L'Anse Aux Cousins gave valentines to patients in the Sanitorium. Plans were made for a military whist and \$10 was donated county funds. A quiz was enjoyed. Sandy Beach held a cookie contest, the sale of the cookies netting \$2.75. A party was held. Wakeham donated valentines to the children in the Hospital. A collection for the Cancer Fund netted \$73, and a new member was enrolled.



Eardley W.I. has a class in rug-making under the direction of Miss Bruneau.

Gatineau: Eardley heard a travelogue by Mrs. I. Merrifield, a member who recently made a trip to Florida. Mr. Shemmett, the district bank manager, gave a talk on "Banking Business" and "The Making of Wills". A poem, "Leap Year", was read by Mrs. Amm. Contests on sandwich making and fancy aprons brought prizes for the best entries. Wakefield heard a paper on "King George VI, his life of service to the Commonwealth and Empire", by Miss A. B. Robb. A talk, "The Grenfell Mission", illustrated by colored slides, was given by Rev. O. R. Davidson, who spent some time in that locality. An offer from Mrs. R. Morgan, of the school staff, to catalogue the books in the W.I. library was gratefully accepted. Wright received donations for the Memorial Hospital at Wakefield. A lighted birthday cake, presented by Mrs. Richard Derby, marked the 13th anniversary of this branch. \$10 was voted to Save the Children and \$12 to the Kazabazua School Fair. A publicity contest with prizes formed the programme.

Jacques Cartier: Ste. Annes benefitted by a sewing class under the supervision of Miss Campbell. A talk on the V.O.N. was given by Mrs. Avison. A square dance, held in Harpell Hall under the convenorship of Mrs. J. Bell, netted \$73.

Megantic: Inverness is making plans for a leather course. The sum of \$5 each was donated Save the Children and the local school, the latter, to help pay for transportation of films. Two memberships have been taken out in the Canadian Association of Consumers.

Missisquoi: Cowansville heard a talk on the W.I. in England by Mrs. John Robertson. Dunham is looking forward to a course in rug-making by Miss Bruneau. Mrs. Brown, county president, was entertained and gave a review of the semi-annual board meeting. Mrs. O. C. Selby, convenor of Citizenship, gave an account of the life of the late King George VI. \$5 was voted to the Q.W.I. Service Fund. Fordyce donated jam and jelly to the Sweetsburg Hospital. Dr. Rogers gave a demonstration on the uses of articles for the home medicine chest. Stanbridge East entertained the county president, Mrs. Brown. A cooking contest was held, followed by a sale of food. Sunshine boxes were sent sick members.

Quebec: Valcartier heard a report of the semi-annual board meeting given by Mrs. N. Montgomery, county

president. A talk on "Health" was given by Mrs. D. Kidd, convenor of Welfare and Health and \$20 was voted to the Q.W.I. Service Fund.

Richmond: Cleveland had a parade of house dresses, with prizes. The sum of \$3 was voted the Richmond Fair. Dennison's Mills heard "Do's and Don'ts in the Sick Room." Thanks for gifts to the sick were read. Melbourne Ridge received letters from sister W.I.'s in England who were remembered with parcels at Christmas. A former resident, Mrs. A. Driver, who celebrated her 93rd birthday, was remembered with a shower of cards, and a donation of \$3 was given the Richmond Fair. At Richmond Hill, a contest, a small girl's home made print dress, was featured, and a sale of remnants brought \$5.65. A wedding gift was sent, and shut-ins remembered. Richmond Y.W.I. heard a paper, "Developing Interest in Home Work", given by the convenor of Education. A prize of \$5 is to be given to St. Francis College to student in Grade XI with highest marks in June examinations. Spooner Pond had an auction of small articles and the new programme was discussed. Windsor Mills entertained Miss Jessie Walker, District Commissioner Girl Guides, at the home of Mrs. C. Force, with Guides of the First Windsor Company and Brownies present. At the regular meeting a demonstration was given on how to give a bed bath and a talk, "Care of Patients in the Home", by Mrs. Irwin Greenlay, R.N. The overseas parcel was sent and a sick child remembered.

Shefford: Granby Hill made five quilts and gave them to the Friendly Home in Montreal, also five scrapbooks. Donations of goods were received and \$16 realized from those sold. A case (48 cans) of vegetable soup was given Granby School to help with hot lunches and eight boxes of fruit were sent to the sick. South Roxton sent cheer to shut-in members and children and a surprise package, donated by a member, was won by Mrs. Reynolds. A paper, "Don't Lift it Yourself", was read. Warden honoured three members with life memberships: Mrs. W. M. Wallace, Mrs. Ashton and Miss Alice Ashton. The report of the semi-annual board meeting was given by Mrs. M. Sicard, county president, a member of this branch.

Stanstead: Ayer's Cliff donated \$50 to the School Board for hot lunches in the school. Clothing and food were sent to an English family. Beebe held an "open"



School Fair plans are in full swing among the Institutes at this time of the year. Here are some of the children who shared in that project of the York W.I. last year, and are looking forward to another busy season.



Hard to catch these active little people. It took two tries before all could stop long enough to get into the picture.



Harwood W.I. Executive. From left to right: Mrs. G. Henderson, president; Mrs. E. G. Prinn, past president; Mrs. W. Dooley, treasurer.

evening and party with a large attendance, when a one-act play, "Needlework" was presented. A donation of \$25 was voted to assist with hot school lunches. A contest, identifying baby pictures of those present, was enjoyed. Hatley reported sending gifts to Shriner's Hospital for Crippled Children. A 500 party was planned. At North Hatley, Mrs. Gladys Kezar, Citizenship convenor, read a paper on "Are Canadians Tolerant?", followed by a discussion on mixed groups and different racial-religious backgrounds. A contest was held with Mrs. H. Blatchford, the winner, receiving a W.I. pin. Stanstead North presented life memberships to two members, Mrs. A. E. Curtis and Mrs. E. Goodsell. Tomifobia held a sale of hand woven towels and planned a dance. Way's Mills observed Health week. The school nurse spoke on "The prevention of TB and the B.C.G. Test". Two quilts were made for families who had been burned out, and old cotton was sent to the Cancer Society, several of the members joining that Society.

Vaudreuil: Harwood held a Home Economics meeting. Miss H. Devereux of the staff of the School of Household Science, Macdonald College, was guest speaker and showed films on frozen foods.

YES, WE HAVE . . .

Another affirmative answer to "Have you—?" asked a few months ago in the Journal.

When the W.I. at Ayer's Cliff was asked about a year ago if they could accept the responsibility of taking over the small community library they rose to the challenge. This had been kept previously in a private home but circumstances made a change necessary, hence this appeal to the Institute.

A place was found for it in the High School Library, more books have been donated and it is now self-supporting. The library is open two hours a week with an Institute member in charge. Here, again, the bookmobile is giving much appreciated service.

Hatley W.I. in the same county, Stanstead, has an interest in the library in that community. This has a collection of 2000 books and has been operating for several years. Donations are given periodically by the branch to assist in its upkeep and Institute members serve on the staff.

(Continued from page 28)

The main changes made on this farm were prevention of teat injuries by reducing milking time from 7 to 3 or 4 minutes per cow, prevention of heifer mastitis by confining calves and thus preventing them from sucking each other, a programme of routine testing to detect infected cows, and the appropriate treatment of infected quarters, particularly when dry.

This article seemed to us very appropriate, as there is a tendency for farmers to rely on remedies rather than on a studied programme of prevention. "The major responsibility for controlling mastitis still falls on the man with the milk pail."

In the near future we will discuss the various methods used to detect infected cows, but in the meantime we strongly recommend the continual use of the strip cup.

The Warble Fly Problem

We have our last chance to destroy that expensive pest, the warble grub, this month. The few cents necessary to buy derris powder and the short time necessary to make up the solution, to squeeze some of the solution over each warble boil on the backs of our young cattle is good business. To neglect these parasites means loss of meat and milk to you and your neighbour.

Lameness in Chicks

A rather unusual number of cases of lameness in young chicks has already appeared this season; it is not perosis, nor is it rickets. So far the cause is not known. It is just possible that the modern mixed feeds are causing chicks to grow much faster than they have in the past, and that the supplies of some factors in the feed are used up too rapidly by this rapid growth. If a large number of such cases appear, and no definite disease can be found, it might be well to make a temporary change in feed to slow down growth for a week or so. Another test treatment would be to use an additional supplement of dried brewers yeast.

Before our sheep and cattle are allowed on pasture this spring, be sure that there are no paint cans around home fields. Every year we see needless losses from lead poisoning due to access to dumps of tin cans containing paint. It is easy to prevent, but the typical symptoms of blindness, staggering and general stupidity in poisoned animals are difficult to cure.



THE MACDONALD LASSIE